The Sunday Oregonian.

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THE ISLE OF CEYLON.

Mr. C. H. Woodard's Adventures in the City of Colombo.

[illegible] and Interesting Phases of Life in One of the Out-of-the-Way Places of the World.

Mr. Will Woodard has received the following interesting letter which we are kindly permitted to print:

[illegible], March 4.—I think I mailed my last letter to you from Colombo, where we arrived Sunday evening, December 4. The next morning at 8 o'clock went on shore, and then encountered our first experience with the [illegible] coolies. We had bargained with one of them to bring our baggage off on to the wharf, and when safely deposited there were surprised to find so many clamoring for payment, the number, by a singular coincidence, about equaling the number of pieces of baggage, or say six or eight; but upon inquiry we learned that the sum due each was only a couple of "pice." There are 12 pice to an anna; 16 annas to a rupu, and a rupu, in exchange, equals 36 cents U. S. gold; so that all told it did not aggregate a very appalling sum. Our next move was to get our luggage through the custom house, but as that institution was some 300 feet away it necessitated a new arrangement with the coolies for its removal. As before, we bargained with but one man, who must have sub-let the contract, for as in the previous instance there was one coolie to each [illegible], and nearly as many claimants for "pice" as pieces. The customs officers we found very courteous and obliging. Their vigilance was mainly directed to finding fire arms, tobacco, cigars and spirits, of which we had none, and were quickly "passed."

The next contract was for transportation of baggage to our hotel, and here came in the most novel engines for the purpose we had yet encountered. They were two-wheeled carts, with covers over them, made by springing bows from one side to the other much after the fashion of the old "prairie schooners" of our own country before railroads, except that the bows are longer, proportionally higher, in fact high enough to admit a man standing erect inside, but at the same time wider or more bulging in the center. Over these bows instead of canvas the Singhalese spreads a matting made of grass or palm leaves, braided or woven, the warp and woof being of strands nearly or quite an inch in width, the whole forming a covering quite impervious to both sun and rain. To these carts are hitched a pair of bullocks, bulls or cows. Each animal's nose is pierced between the nostrils and through the puncture is run a small line or cord the size of an ordinary clothes line, usually fastened at one, sometimes at both sides to prevent slipping, this forms a double line or bridle which may be used either for driving or leading the animal, but is not used exclusively for the former purpose, for "Jehu" usually sits on the tongue between them and guides by hitting first one, then the other, across the back with his hand or a short stick, according as he wants to "gee" or "haw." When a higher speed is desired he will twist the tails of each; if a sharper turn to starboard is desired this is accomplished by an extra turn in the tail of the "nigh" animal which naturally accelerates his speed and gives a more acute swing in that direction. The hotel was near by so we walked in the wake of our baggage and were soon at the Grand Oriental hotel. Young Knapp officiated as paymaster while I sought out the "bureau" or office to secure rooms.

This effected, each of us followed in pursuit of our luggage as it was borne away by a new set of dusky cusses in undress uniform. I followed up a broad flight of imposing steps, which narrowed and darkened with increased altitude, down a long corridor, down a dozen steps across a small plateau and up a corresponding number of steps, swung around a seventy degree curve down a long passage, too narrow and gloomy to be a corridor, when suddenly the posse turned to the left, which, upon reaching, I found to be a door leading into my room; I paid off the gang and threw myself into a chair for rest and observation—latitude 5 deg. 5 min. north; temperature 88 degs., southern exposure—or, as they say in San Francisco, when advertising apartments,

"GOOD SUNNY ROOMS"—

It was nearly at meridian, and I, undergoing slow combustion, tried the soothing effect of a bath as cool as I could get it, and then began to reconnoiter the premises for a shady place. This I found on the grade floor on the northern side of the hotel toward the "bund," where, strangely enough for Colombo, there was a cool breeze coming off the sea. Here was a broad piazza, say, fifty feet wide and 150 feet long, stretching along the front of the hotel and lined on one side [illegible] with full-length cane chairs, beside which were little tables, inviting the weary to rest and at the same time suggestive of liquid refreshments. These piazzas are the feature par excellence of all Oriental hotels, and, as I learned later, this and the two-story dining room, proved the only redeeming features of the Grand Oriental.

Throwing myself into one of the chairs, I [illegible] and called for a good long cool beverage. It came under the guise of "lemon squash"—same genus as I had encountered in Australia—not quite "sixteen hands high," but actually measuring more than a quart! No sooner than seated, I was immediately surrounded by a perfect swarm of Singhalese merchants. A portion of one end of the piazza seems to have been ceded to these merchants, where, without booths or counters, they spread a cover over the pavement and open out their wares, fabrics, curios, embroidery, while a larger number carry their goods with them and have no permanent place for display. They move their goods in trunks to suit the location of their customers; my sitting down seemed the signal for a general onslaught, and I was at once surrounded by a dozen or more. One has a bundle of shawls, another opens up a packet of laces, one has a stock of walking sticks, one carved elephants, while dozens produce from the mysterious depths of their pockets tiny boxes containing sapphires, [illegible], rubies, cat's-eyes and various other sorts of precious stones. All speak very good English. Those who get [illegible] and on, by a [illegible] audience will tell you that they are the only reliable dealers in precious stones. Learning that you are from the United States, one will tell you that he knows everybody in the United States, and at once produces a pile of letters or a [illegible], sometimes both, containing certificates of fair dealing, etc. In this manner I saw names of Vanderbilt, James Gordon Bennett and a score of well-known names at once. One exhibits a cat's-eye which he offers at 300 rupees. Each vies with the other for your patronage, and all are especially anxious to sell you precious stones.

The novelty of the scene is at first entrancing, but after an hour or two begins to wane, and if you desire a change, then you discover that it is not an easy matter to rid yourself of these [illegible]. At first you decline politely, gradually getting more positive until your refusal assumes an imperative mood; when this fails of relief, and at last you turn your back upon the horde and face looking over the piazza, when

THEY CHANGE

[illegible] expression, for here are sleight-of-hand performers, jugglers, snake charmers, and others of similar trades, each clamoring for the patronage of your attention, and at the end of his role with such voluntary compensation as you may choose to give. One puts a woman into a netting, tied with a number of knots, from which, to extricate herself, seems an utter impossibility. Thus tied and doubled up almost into a ball, she is put into an oblong basket twenty inches wide, by, perhaps, thirty long and fifteen inches deep. The operator jams her in at the narrow contracted top, then stands on and stamps her down, throws a cloth over, puts on the cover, takes it off and steps into the open basket, the cloth settles down with his weight, and there is apparently nothing in the basket; again puts on the cover, and taking a sword, plunges it through the basket, first from one point then another. After half a dozen or more thrusts from different points, the woman crawls out of the basket, having entirely released herself from the netting. Another produces a mango tree a foot or more in hight from a simple mango stone. All these tricks are performed where there is no sort of chance for help of mechanical devices, and are therefore very interesting.

But even this sort of recreation must have an end, and tired of it, you look about for a change. The sun has so far declined from the vertical that you think it safe to venture a walk, so sallying out and along the eastern piazza of the hotel, you find it extends some two or three hundred feet, lined on the inner side with a row of shops or booths, occupied by Singhalese merchants. Your appearance has evidently been anticipated, for in a moment a score of them beset you to come in. It is Chatham street New York, intensified about a hundred fold. This is another experience of which a little goes a great way, and you are glad enough to seek the shelter of one shop in the hope of ridding yourself from the persecutions of the others. Having entered you are politely treated, invited to take a seat while goods are brought to you for examination. Here again the pile of certificates is produced, and if these fail to convince you the original books of entry are produced, showing you the orders of Mr. Vanderbilt, Bennett, etc., etc. In my case, I told the dealer, who was trying to get my order for sapphires that I had no knowledge of the stones and would not risk my own judgment, when, curiously enough, he offered to let me take home, on credit, such as I might select, when I could submit to Tiffany & Co. and remit for after that firm should pronounce them genuine and good. I do not know to what extent that sort of credit was susceptible of extension, but am sure I was offered goods in this manner to the value of several thousand rupus. I have heard it asserted in explanation of this reckless offering of credit, that these shrewd Singhalese merchants have correspondents in all the chief Oriental cities, who are in collusion with bank clerks, through whom they learn the extent for which each tourist's letter of credit is available, but, while I cannot believe this, am unable to advance any other hypothesis for such extravagant credit.

To the Singhalese merchant the arrival of the steamer from Australia is the event of all steamship arrivals, for the plethoric purses of the Australian tourists afford fine picking for these energetic, enterprising tradesmen.

My single tallow dip "bongie" burns lowly and dimly, admonishing me that it is late (better for you had it been burning at both ends), so I will desist. In my next will tell you of my trip to Kandy by rail.

C. H. WOODARD.

A DOSE FOR BENNETT.

Mr. Jay Gould Tells a Few Things That He Knows About the "Herald's" Proprietor.

[New York Special, April 1.

Jay Gould has written a savage open letter to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *Herald*. He controverts the recent attacks made upon himself by the *Herald*, gives the reason why Bennett was dropped from the board of directors of the American Cable Company, and quotes from the certified records of that company to show that it was on account of demands for lower cable rates for his own personal profit and advantage, and his subsequent persistent abuse of the cable company for not granting his demands. Mr. Gould, who is unquestionably wincing under the *Herald's* designation of him as "The Corsair," "The Wizard," "The Skunk of Wall Street," etc. (Mr. Gould's name is never published in the *Herald's* columns), then says: "It seems meet that I should say a few words of and to the editor and proprietor of the *Herald*. As the *Herald* says Mr. Bennett would not sit at the same board with me it seems proper for me to state the objections I might have to such an association with the editor and proprietor of the *Herald*.

"Let me see. I have known you over thirty years, and during all that time your life has been one of shame. Your private life has been but a succession of debauches and scandals, so that your name is associated on every tongue as 'Bennett, the libertine.' And however gentlemen might meet you at clubs or hotels, not a gentleman in New York, as you well know, would allow you to cross the threshold of his residence, where virtue and family honor are held sacred. Your very touch in the social circle is contaminating. A few instances, such as decency permits to be put in print, will suffice to illustrate and confirm what I have to say on this head:

"A few years ago, while on one of your debauches, the police came down on a house of ill-fame in this city. You were among the victims bagged. When you were arraigned, past midnight, at the police-station, you screamed: 'I am James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*. Let me go.' Do you remember the simple reply of the faithful officer, who said: 'You may be James Gordon Bennett or you may be George Washington; the case will take the usual course. Officer, lock the prisoner up,' and you went behind the bars. In the morning, when you had sobered down and came to a full realization of your situation, you no longer screamed 'I am James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*,' but you spent the whole day in trying to get the newspapers to suppress the sickening story, and with good success.

"At a dinner party given by you at your residence, after your guests were about through, you took a revolver and began firing at the globes of the large chandelier over the center of the dinner table, sending the thousand pieces of broken glass in the eyes and faces of your guests, who piled pell-mell under the table. No "scream" was made over this insult to your guests by James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*.

"Another incident in this shameful career will be enough to illustrate my present purpose. Some years ago, I am told, you invited some gentleman to dine with you on your yacht, among them a noble lord. It soon became apparent to the gentlemen that you were on one of your wild orgies, and they were anxious to get ashore. You started to land them, and after rowing around in a circle for awhile, you finally brought up to a landing without knowing whether it was New York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. You landed your guests at the morgue, and as you were proceeding stumbled and fell into what afterward turned out to be a box for the burial of the day's victims. What a scene it would have made if, while you had been lying in that box, the dead victims had been placed in and the box closed up and taken away for burial. As your senses gradually returned, methinks I hear the same scream, 'I am James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*. Let me out!'"

The Retort Courteous.

Life.

A rural editor having inserted the paragraph: "Mrs. Blank is a very pretty woman, but she can't act," received the following reply from the lady's manager:

"Dear Sir: You have very beautiful red whiskers, but you can't edit a newspaper. Yours, John Doe."

Plenty of Crackers.

He—How do you find the oysters, Miss Smith?

She—They are simply delicious, and I'm awfully hungry, too.

He (to waiter)—Bring another plate of crackers.

There will be a grand exhibition to-morrow of genuine Oriental rugs, embroideries, etc., at 128 First street, which goods will be sold at auction on Tuesday, April 10.

IN THE HOLY LAND.

From Cairo by way of Jaffa to Jerusalem.

Alexandria a Place of Little Interest—Some General Remarks Upon Christian Missionary Work Among the Saracens.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

JERUSALEM, March 10.

Having been in Egypt nearly two months and enjoyed most delightful weather the whole time of our stay, we regretfully left Cairo for Alexandria by railway, the distance being 131 miles, and the time four and one-half hours. The railway follows the Damietta branch of the Nile to a point near Tel-el-Barost, where the river is crossed by a fine iron bridge. Here the road turns to the northwest. The whole distance is in the rich, cultivated valley, and is, like all the valley of the lower Nile, very productive and in the highest state of cultivation, and at this season of the year everything shows to the best advantage. The scene is very pretty—a clear, warm sun, the fields full of laborers; some plowing, some irrigating the land, some cutting the grass and a large number of children tending the flocks of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats. There are no fences in Egypt, and this is quite an important matter to be attended to. Each animal is tethered by a short rope attached to the fore leg, and the rope to a peg driven in the ground. There are but few towns on the road. Most of the people live some distance from the farming land, except during the busy season, as now, and they live either in tents or in the open air.

Tantah, the only town of importance on the road, has a population of about 25,000, and is celebrated all over Lower Egypt for the fairs and festivals which are held three times a year. There are frequently 200,000 people in attendance. The evening is the time to see the festival at its greatest hight, when the streets are filled with all the local population as well as the crowds of visitors.

ALEXANDRIA

Is like a modern European city with fine hotels, stores, etc. As to sights there is little to see. Pompey's pillar which stands on an eminence perhaps seventy-five feet above the sea is about one hundred feet in hight, and the circumference at the base of the shaft is about thirty feet and at the top sixteen feet six inches. The pillar is of red granite, no doubt from the quarries of Syene at Assouan, some 700 miles up the Nile in Upper Egypt. The monument as it now stands was erected to the memory of the Roman emperor, Diocletian; but there is no doubt but the column is of much older date and it was perhaps taken from some one of the cities above Cairo where it had stood for many years before. There is no record by Mariette, Brusch or Wilkinson of any monument of this size being taken from the Syene quarries after the year 150 A. D.

Alexandria has a population estimated at 250,000, but like most of the eastern cities it is only estimated, and is probably not correct. The harbor is very fine and has been well improved by a breakwater which effectually protects it from the storms from all quarters. There are many fine drives in the vicinity and as fine carriages and elegant horses can be seen on the streets here as in Paris, Brussels or Berlin. The mosques are far inferior to those of Cairo, and there is but little to be seen of the pure Arab or Egyptian in costume or appearance. Most of the business houses and hotels are conducted by Frenchmen or Italians.

ANCIENT JOPPA.

We passed a couple of days sightseeing in Alexandria and then took passage on an Austrian Lloyd steamer for Jaffa, where we arrived in twenty-six hours' sail. Jaffa (ancient Joppa) presents a fine appearance when approached from the sea, but everything is changed when you land and pass through the dirty, narrow streets. It has but little trade and has no harbor, being only an open roadstead where vessels can land passengers or freight only in calm weather. It has one thing, however, to recommend it, namely, a good hotel, or rather two of them, and to travelers this is a most important matter. The population is about 3000.

We visited the house of "Simon, the Tanner," where Paul preached from the housetop and where he lodged. It is a most dilapidated stone structure, but at that time was perhaps the best in the town. We visited Miss Arnot's school for girls, which appears to be in a flourishing condition. Miss Arnot has conducted this school for the past twenty-five years, and it has been a most decided success. There are about sixty boarders in the school and forty-eight day scholars, all natives, and most of them of the poorer class. This is the only school in this part of Palestine where females are taught to read, as in Mohammedan countries it is not considered necessary or desirable that women should have any education. My opinion is that the only missionary work that can be conducted successfully among any of these Asiatic or African people is by educating the children, even if it is necessary in doing so to teach the koran to them. The parents will not permit the bible to be taught to the children, and as to teaching the people by preaching to them without first educating them so as to read for themselves, it is sheer waste of time. I feel quite sure there is no other means to reach these people except through just such means as is pursued by Miss Arnot's school.

We frequently meet missionaries here who are well meaning men and women enough, and who think they must succeed because they are in earnest in praying, and preaching the doctrines of the bible, but as a general thing they are people who have no judgment as to how to succeed, and who might have made fair shoemakers, carpenters, or dressmakers, but are entirely out of place in trying, in their way, to teach people here who have no education, by praying and preaching with them. Large sums are expended in this way where it does no good and where the people cannot be reached, instead of being spent in educating the children, although it be to read the koran. When they are taught to read they can then inform themselves. There is a fairly good road

FROM JAFFA TO JERUSALEM,

And we took a carriage for the "Holy City," distant from Jaffa thirty-six miles. For the first five miles the road passes through the finest orange and lemon orchards I have seen anywhere. Soon after the road enters the "Plains of Sharon," which is a level tract much resembling the Molalla prairie, in Oregon, but not nearly so productive. Many plows were turning furrows. Some were drawn by oxen, some by camels, and some by a horse and ox yoked together. The plows were of the most primitive kind, the beam being a crooked limb of the sycamore tree with a piece of iron attached. These plows rather rake the ground than plow it. One man drove the team and another held the plow. Where the ground was not plowed it was covered with beautiful flowers of various kinds.

In twelve miles we enter the village of Ramleh, with a population of about 4000, with a fine hotel, which is a favorite stopping place for travelers. There are orchards of pomegranates and oranges around the town. There is on the edge of the village the ruins of a church built by the Crusaders, and a tower about 150 feet in hight, all in a good state of preservation. The view from the top is fine. Some distance to the left of the road may be seen the town of Lydda, being the place where Peter healed the man Eneas, who had been sick eight years with palsy. There are no fences to mark the boundaries of the lands of the different owners, but small heaps of stone are put up at distances of ten or twelve rods apart.

Soon after leaving Ramleh a road turns to the south, which leads to Askalon, a few miles distant, and a few miles further we come in view of the valley of Ajalon, where the sun and moon stood still to enable Joshua to slaughter the Amonites. To the northeast may be seen the ruins of Gezer, one of the capitals of the Philistines. It was afterwards captured by Pharoah, king of Egypt, who made a present of it to his daughter Solomon's wife.

After crossing the valley of Ajalon, which is about half a mile wide at this place, we come to the village of Latrum, and which was the native town of the penitent thief Dimas. About five miles from Latrum is Job's well, on the right side of the road. Immediately in front are the mountains of Judea; not quite so high, however, as Robinson's hill, west of Portland.

Soon after we pass the small village of Abou Gosch, (or Kirjath Jearim of the bible,) which was on the boundary line between Judah on the north, and Benjamin on the south, and was the place where the ark of God was brought from Beth Shemesh. It is on a steep hillside, facing the west, and has a most poverty-stricken appearance.

In a few miles we passed the town of Ain Karin, (about two miles north of the road,) which is the reputed native place of St. John, the Baptist. We now descend a steep hill to the valley of Koleuich, in the bottom of which is the dry bed of a brook from which David took the smooth stones that slew Goliah. The road again ascends a steep hill, and in about five miles we come in sight of the Mount of Olives.

SELECTED VERSE.

Ramabai.

The little Hindu maiden heard a voice amid the lull
Of singing streams and rustling leaves, in groves of Gungamul
It swept along the mountain wind down to the Western sea—
Heaven whispering to the listening earth, "Truth, like the air, is free!"

That word had winged her father's feet from fettering caste away,
To give his fledgings liberty for flight in ampler day
Than Manu's cage-like code allowed; and so the maiden grew
To reach of thought and insight clear no dim zenana knew.

Child of the lone Ghaut Mountains! flower of India's wilderness!
She knows that God unsealed her lips her sisters dumb to bless;
Gave her the clews to lead them forth from where they blindly grope;
Bade her unlock their dungeon doors, and light the lamps of hope.

Bravest of Hindu widows! how dare we look at thee,
So fearless in love's liberty, and say that we are free?
We, who have heard the voice of Christ; and yet remain the slaves
Of indolence and selfishness, immured in living graves?

O Ramabai, may we not share thy task, almost divine?
Thy cause is womanhood's, is Christ's our work no less than thine.
The Power that unseals sepulchres will move thy little hand!—
The stone rolls back, they rise—they breathe! the women of thy land!

—*Lucy Larcom.*

I Puritani.

Devoutly devout and austerely austere
Was Hew-Them-In-Pieces Sellow,
A Puritan he, with a capital P,
Of seventeen hundred and two.

Of taking a shot at a Quaker on sight,
He made a particular boast;
While, given a witch and a barrel of pitch,
He'd manage an excellent roast.

Could such a one, bless you, have fallen from grace?
Then list to this narrative true.
A maiden one day did the heart steal away,
Of Hew-Them-In-Pieces Sellew.

A stranger was she both to one and to all,
But wondrously, wondrously fair.
She gave him one look, but it brought him to book,
And plunged him in utter despair.

His sad-colored garments he speedily doffed,
Did Hew-Them-In-Pieces Sellew,
For gewgaw and gaud, which he couldn't afford,
Although they improved him to view.

His former amusements forthwith he eschewed.
No longer the Quaker did quake,
The witches were merry, and singular—very,
Not one of them went to the stake.

The scandal grew larger, 'twas even averred
By people who certainly new,
That out on the green there could nightly be seen
A-dancing, good Master Sellew.

The twain to the solemn Assembly were haled,
The trial gave infinite sport.
As one might expect from so plainly select
And rigidly orthodox court—

As, All-The-Day-Roaring Pigwhistleton Pratt,
And Strike-The-Loud-Psaltery Snell,
With Cherubim Cutts and with Behemoth Butts,
And Howl-Ye Oh-Kadesh Bedell.

Grim Behemoth Butts was for boiling in oil,
And Cutts recommended the knout,
While death on the wheel, all the rest seemed to feel,
Was nothing too much to give out.

Then to his right mind was good Master Sellew
Restored, quite uninjured and whole.
But he couldn't forget a snare had been set
For his infinitesimal soul.

The Bravest Battle.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not—
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen,
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouth of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battle field.

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave!
But oh, these battles! they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

—*Charles H. A. Estling.*

After the Battle.

It was after the din of the battle
Had ceased, in the silence and gloom,
When hushed was the musketry's rattle,
And quiet the cannon's deep boom.
The smoke of the conflict had lifted,
And drifted away from the sun,
While the soft crimson light, slowly fading from sight,
Flashed back from each motionless gun.

The tremulous notes of a bugle
Rung out on the clear autumn air,
And the echoes caught back from the mountains
Faint whispers, like breathings of prayer.
The arrows of sunlight that slanted
Through the trees, touched a brow white as snow,
On the bloody sod lying, 'mid the dead and the dying,
And it flushed in the last parting glow.

The dark, crimson tide slowly ebbing
Stained red the light jacket of gray
But another in blue sadly knelt by his side
And watched the life passing away.
Said the jacket in gray, "I've a brother—
Joe Turner—he lives up in Maine.
Give him these—and say my last message
Was forgiveness." Here a low moan of pain
Checked his voice. Then—"You'll do me this favor,
For you shot me"—and his whispers sank low.
Said the jacket in blue, "Brother Charlie,
There's no need—I'm your brother—I'm Joe."

—*V. Stuart Mosby.*

MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY

Is made from bark of trees found on Puget sound. It is strictly vegetable and contains no alcohol. As a curative power it is one of the wonders of the age. Every organ of the system is improved, regulated and repaired by the use of the medicine. It takes effect mildly and naturally, giving new life and buoyancy of spirits, sets the digestive organs working regularly and placidly, frees the stomach of all bile, assists and repairs the liver and kidneys, and cleanses the blood of all impurities by aiding the proper organs to naturally accomplish their duty. Moore Manufacturing Company, Seattle, W. T.

A Family Jewel.

Doctor David Kennedy, the famous surgeon, of Rondout, N. Y., has sent us his book, "How to Cure Kidney, Liver and Blood Disorders." The life illustrations are beautiful, and the work should be kept in every home. There are two articles from the widely-known Col. E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline). Any one inclosing this notice with the name of the paper from whence taken, with a two-cent stamp, will receive the book free by mail.

Spring cleaning at the American house, Boston, is said to commence the first of April and terminate the thirty-first of March, the following year. No wonder it stands at the head of the list for cleanliness and brightness.

LETTER FROM DENVER.

How that Progressive City Welcomed the New Texas Railroad.

A Grand Jubilee Absolutely Unique in its Features—A Brief Description of this Interesting City.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

DENVER, April 1.—Within the boundaries of Colorado, "an empire in itself," we find all the precious metals of commercial value—gold and silver, coal, zinc, lead, copper, building and paving stone, better known as Rocky mountain flagging, and other valuable minerals. Its fruits, wheat, potatoes and other products have a reputation of excellence throughout the entire country. In addition to its vast mineral wealth, nature has endowed Colorado with a climate surpassed by no other state or land. Some one said, "Colorado is Denver and Denver is Colorado," and true is the remark, for in this great metropolis of the West is centered the enterprise and activity of the state.

Denver is beautifully situated at an altitude of 5197 feet, near the western border of the plains and within fifteen miles of the Rocky mountains. To the north and west may be seen the historic Pike's peak. Gray's, Long's and James's peaks rise grandly above the other points of the snow-capped range, and I was about to say as majestic in appearance as the renowned Hood, St. Helens and others of Oregon and Washington. The appearance of the city itself, now numbering 100,000 souls, is incomparable. The buildings of stone and pressed brick decorated with the pink trachyte of the mountains, present an artistic and beautiful sight. The Tabor opera house, second to but one in the United States, is a structure of stone and cost Senator Tabor $800,000; of this building the citizens can well be proud. Denver's streets are broad, straight, of the natural soil and each one makes an excellent drive. On both sides of every street flows an unfailing stream of clear, cold mountain water, aggregating in the whole 260 miles of ditches.

THE CENTER.

Denver is the money receiver of four great branches of industry and wealth—manufactures, mining, stock-raising and agriculture, and is commercially the supply depot for the neighboring states and territories. Her sovereignty is undisputed. I am told that the year of '87 was more successful from a business standpoint than any the city has ever known, and the year '88 bids fair to produce still better results. In '87 the estimated value of products of manufactures in Denver was $30,000,000—with 240 establishments employing 5000 people and paying out in wages something like $2,500,000. The manufactures have a large demand in the surrounding country while the home market is also good.

We find here enormous smelters, employing over 5000 men, iron foundries, rolling and woolen mills, jewelry, shoe and carriage factories, glass works and an extensive list of other manufactories. Real estate in the city and suburbs is held very high, but still the daily transactions run to a large figure. The statistics of the Colorado Real Estate Exchange show the transfers in '87 at $29,345,451 82—an increase of 165 per cent. over 1886. An estimated value of the transfers for the first quarter of 1888—actually the dull season—is safely placed at $8,000,000. Building, likewise, is on a boom. The projected Real Estate Exchange building, I understand, will be seven or eight stories high, and will cost a half million of dollars, while the new state capitol and a proposed hotel will come as high as a million each. There are several structures in course of erection which will cost from a hundred to five hundred thousand each. And when all these fine buildings are completed and the city grows a little more "Easternized" Denver will not only have gained its supremacy as the leading city of the West, but also as one of the foremost in the United States.

RAILROADS.

Here are the Western centers of three great systems of transcontinental railroads, with several local lines reaching out in all directions, tapping and draining the vast mineral, agricultural and stock-raising territory of Colorado Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming, and now since the opening of the new trunk line, the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railroad, the merchants of Denver expect to trade in Arizona, the Indian territory, Texas and Louisiana. This new trunk line, familiarly called "the Panhandle route," runs south through Colorado, the northeastern corner of New Mexico, thence southeast through the Panhandle of Texas to Ft Worth, the present terminus of the line. The completion of the line adds another chapter to the railroad history of the West. It furnishes a direct line to Texas little of which has heretofore been known, and an outlet to the sea. It develops and opens for settlement a vast area of good, valuable land, well drained, and a portion especially adapted to fruit culture, while vegetables of every description grow in profusion.

The problem of cheap fuel and lumber, which otherwise would be a most serious one for the settler, is solved by the completion of the "Texas Panhandle" road, which is a direct line from the exhaustless coal region of Colorado, upon the one hand, and the pineries of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, upon the other. No part of the country has greater capacity or facilities for rapid development than that tributary to the new road, embracing as it does the best part of Texas in soil and climatic advantages. It is as a stock-raising country that this region has been known up to the present. All this will be changed in the course of a few years to a prosperous and thickly populated state.

The line of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth road extends from Denver to Fort Worth, Texas, a distance of 805 miles, and, in connection with the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific, forms the short line to New Orleans and the sea from Portland, Oregon.

But it was not about the new route to Texas that I intended to write particularly but of

THE JUBILEE

In celebration of the opening of this new line. However, what I have said all goes to explain why the merchants and others of Denver are so jubilant at this particularly muddy season of the year. When the date of the jubilee was fixed, a meeting of the citizens was called and $15,000 subscribed as a celebration fund. A committee of the board of trade was selected to advertise the occasion and I must say it was done well. This fact, together with the extremely low excursion rates of fare, induced a large delegation from every city in Colorado and the neighboring states and territories to visit the metropolis. One notably large delegation was that from Galveston, which included thirty of the largest dealers of that city. I presume all told there must have been between 15,000 and 20,000 visitors in town, some of whom were unable to obtain accommodations and were obliged to return home by the first train. The snows of two days had melted rapidly under the bright warm rays of a Colorado sun and upon the arrival of the excursion train bearing the Texas delegation of 1000 representative people the streets were hard and dry. A most magnificent spectacle was the illumination of the seven or eight principal streets in the business portions. This was done with incandescent lights encased in colored globes. Looking down one of the straight, broad streets, brilliant with perhaps 5000 colored lights, the scene was beautiful beyond description. Under one of the hundreds of arc lights and over the sentiment "The grand old man of Colorado" was the life-size portrait of the venerable white-haired old pioneer, ex-Gov. John Evans, president of the new road and one of the foremost citizens of the state. Everywhere were greetings to the people of the "Lone Star" state, and to say that they were handsomely received would be putting it mild. The programme of the four-day jubilee was well arranged by the committee, and crowds were out the first night, notwithstanding a slight wind storm, to witness the doings of Denver's flambeau club and militia, and to hear the music discoursed by the famous Cowboy band, of Dodge City, Kansas. The band consists of about twenty-five pieces, and each performer is dressed in true cowboy style, from the broad sombrero to the horse-hide boots and leather breeches, and not overlooking in their dress the customary brace of six-shooters and a red bandana handkerchief. I am told that each and every one is an expert with the rope and branding-iron and during the open air concert which they gave I came to the conclusion that they were likewise musicians of the first order. The concert was thoroughly enjoyed by an appreciative audience of possibly 2000 people. The principal event of

THE SECOND DAY

Was the grand promenade concert and complimentary ball, given under the auspices of the International Range Association at the Tabor Grand opera house, which was smoothly floored and canvased. It was, socially, the success of the season, if not the principal event in Denver's social record. The ballroom presented a dazzling appearance, beautifully decorated with flags and buntings, and at the entrance was a blazing mass of electric lights arranged in colors to read "Tabor opera house." Society was out in force, and as everyone knows, Denver's society is cosmopolitan. Many foreigners were there—in fact everybody who was anybody attended the ball and the balcony was crowded with guests looking down upon the gay scene below. The grand street parade and civic procession was set for the third day, and a great success it was. It was a little over two hours in passing a given point, and almost every trade in the city was represented. The cowboys seemed to be the principal attraction for many, but I thought it kind of the real estate agents to turn out 200 strong (there are 280 of them) and allow the "grey" to breathe for a while at least. The Travelers' Protective Association presented 250 men in line and created no little amusement along the route of march. They wore the regulation costume—silk hat, linen duster, with a hand-grip in one hand and a blue Japanese parasol as a sun shade in the other. They were received with loud hurrahs at every corner. The wheelmen were out with 293 bicycles, tricycles and machines of all designs, gaily decorated with ribbons and paper trimmings, and of course were admired by the ladies. The masons and brick layers had over 400 men in the parade, and they were a good, sober set and a credit to the city.

THE BARBECUE

On the fourth day was a big success, and a most appropriate conclusion of the welcome which Denver extended to the representatives of the state of Texas. Special trains were run hourly from the Union depot to the stock yards, and it is said that 3000 people were fed. The old-fashioned feast was served from five tables, in a square, each being 120 feet in length and averaging 400 plates to the table. Some of the leading caterers officiated, temporarily, as manipulators of the polished tin and knights of the white apron, and the multitudes were fed of the fatted beeves and porkers until the inner man called "quits." Until this cry was made three large, fat steers, five hogs and five sheep were roasted brown. In pits about five feet deep and about ten feet long the beeves were hung, and turned and turned over charcoal fires until the chief cook pronounced the word "done." In a separate pit the sheep and hogs were roasted in a like manner to the satisfaction of Mr. Hill, the ebonized professor of the occasion. In answer to an inquiry, the healthy old chief replied: "Yes-sah, yessah, dem beeves am done jus in de ole Mosouri fashen, and de sheep an' pigs too. Walk right over dar, sah, and get de real flaver ob de animals; yessah."

When properly browned and sampled the huge beeves were quartered in the barbecue pits and from there wheeled on carts to the tables in the center of the square. Then the meats were nicely sliced and placed ready for distribution among the hundreds of the first table who stood up with wistful eyes and sympathizing stomachs waiting for their share of the sumptuous repast and its liquid accessions.

The ladies were there with their appetites and heartily partook of the substantial fare. The barbecue feast lasted from noon until six in the evening, and amid speech making and music by the Texan delegation the jubilee ended. As the long special train pulled out from the handsome Union depot many were the expressions of gratitude for the hearty reception accorded the visitors, and any Denverite who has occasion to visit the Lone Star state will be as warmly received as the people of Texas can make it—and they can make it pleasant, I am convinced.

An appropriate jubilee souvenir of their visit was presented to each visitor before the train left the depot. It was in verse, and the last stanza read thus:

Oh, Texan brother, sister, see!
We take your coming as a sign
Of brotherhood to such degree
As commonwealths alone incline
You, dals crowned with fruits and flowers,
And we, throned on our silver slopes,
Are one in actions, impulse, powers,
And one in our fraternal hopes.

And so endeth a chapter in Denver's history and a new and still brighter era begins.

G. W. H.

PRESS PITH.

Mr. Talmage is preaching a series of sermons to bank cashiers. The good man is on the wrong side of the St Lawrence for the most effective work of this kind.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The only time an Anarchist has his heart in his work is when it rises to his mouth.—*New Haven News.*

A Connecticut girl has refused to be courted by a young editor because he belongs to the Weekly Press Association.—*New Haven News.*

"Papa, how old was Methusaleh when he died?" "Nine hundred and sixty-nine years, Rollo." "And what was his business?" "Boy preacher."—*Burdette.*

Human Nature—"How much do you want for that dog, in cash?" "You can have him for nothing." "Well (reflectively), I guess I don't need him."—*Lincoln Journal.*

Seems awful funny a fellow can sip nectar from the ruby brim of a maiden's mouth all through a protracted court-ship, but as soon as he is married insists that she give him none of her lip.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

Minister (making pastoral call)—I am sorry to have missed you from your accustomed place in church since Lent began, Miss L. Have you been ill? Miss L.—Ah no; but you forget Mr. Goodman, that I am a milliner.—*Boston Post.*

"I tell you," exclaimed Fogg, dogmatically, "that woman is not equal to man." "That's true," remarked Mrs F., who hitherto had taken no part in the discussion; "true, Daniel, and it is also true that $1 is not equal to 50 cents."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wife (who has had the foreign language "spasm")—John, do you know I'm getting on splendidly with my French? I am really beginning to think in the language. Husband (interested in his paper)—Is that so? Let me hear you think a little while in French.—*New York Sun.*

"Well, how is this, my dear sir?" inquired the local practitioner. "You sent me a letter stating that you had been attacked by small-pox, and I find you suffering from rheumatism." "Well, you see, doctor, it's like this," said the patient. "There wasn't a soul in the house who could spell rheumatism."—*Bangor Commercial.*

During the war a civilian chanced to be on a steamer, from the deck of which a heavy skirmish could be seen going on on the shore about two miles away. After it was over he was seen to be very busy with his note-book, and on being asked what he was up to, he replied: "I am just writing home to my friends my feelings and experiences in my first battle."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A NOTABLE SCHOOL MA'AM.

An Interview With Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland.

Her Peculiar Methods of Teaching—Cultivating an American Spirit in Her Young Ladies—Diversions of Her Students.

I have heard different reports in regard to Miss Cleveland's plans: one that she had drawn from Mrs. Reed's school as associate principal; another, that she was giving her time to the *American Magazine of History*. Being the president's sister, and once holding an important position in the White house, she cannot hope to drop completely out of the newspapers. For that reason I feel at liberty to give to the public something of a delightful interview I had with her at her elegant home in Fifty-Third street, New York, adjoining Mrs. Reed's school. Miss Cleveland came in without keeping me waiting, extended her hand and gave me a hearty welcome.

Miss Cleveland says she is happily situated with Mrs. Reed. She does not teach—that is class work—but makes a specialty of American history. She considers that the foundation of a woman's education should be a thorough knowledge of her own country. She aims, with her class of girls, to develop and cultivate a patriotic spirit; in short, to evolve a new type of girl who will be American at heart as well as by birth. The "fad" of society is to be anything other than American, and it is her aim to cultivate in her students an aversion for this fashionable affectation. She requires her class in American history to present in writing their answers regarding the text. She give talks and lectures to the class, and also secures the help of celebrated men from various parts of the country in this department of her work. As Mrs. Reed is now in Italy, Miss Cleveland is the reigning spirit and is really the head of the establishment. They have about 100 pupils and eighteen teachers.

She says that Southern girls are wonderfully clever, and though not having been disciplined to any special regime, they get into harness easily, are thoroughly progressive and very quick in their perceptions. She thinks New York city a wholesome place for a girl reared in the country or quiet town. It is the grand rallying place of the successful and the gifted, and presents one an opportunity to come in contact with bright people, which begets brilliancy as the touch of steel against steel flashes fire. A city-bred girl may go to the country, she says, in pursuance of the same principle to come in contact with nature, which furnishes food for reflection.

Miss Cleveland has had fine success so far, and at present knows no reason why she will not continue with Mrs. Reed, but she says that she cannot speak decisively on this point at present.

She has beautiful rooms with warm, rich hangings, a soft harmony of color, open wood fires with large brass andirons. I spoke of the warmth and cheer of a wood fire, and she remarked that it was one of her weaknesses, that her man had orders to light the fires in the bed chambers and drawing rooms, and to keep them going, as she always felt depressed by the cheerless register, and although wood fires were an expensive luxury in New York she was determined to indulge in this delightful pleasure. She thought the reveries of a bachelor would never have been written if the author had never seen the coals leap up, the bright blaze and the dead embers.

I asked Miss Cleveland how she liked her present duties compared to the social demands of the White house. She said they were not so different, yet vastly different. Each had its pleasures and its compensation, and after a year or more in Washington life grew monotonous, though perhaps nowhere in the world can one learn to know life so thoroughly as in being mistress of the White house.

Miss Cleveland finds very little time for reading newspapers. She only reads one morning paper while her maid arranges her hair in the morning. She goes into society, but in a very quiet way; has informal luncheons and evenings at home, but accepts few invitations. She dresses handsomely; her costumes are selected and worn with an artist's instinct for graceful draping and color, but are not designed by Worth. Miss Cleveland may be seen riding in her elegant carriage, driven by a colored servant, almost any pleasant afternoon; she seems to like colored servants. Miss Cleveland's handwriting is very characteristic, rather large, but all save her personal letters are given over to her secretary.

And just here let me speak of Miss Cleveland's subtile magnetism and ease of manner which enables her guests to appear at their best without losing any of her own individuality.

I talked with the teachers and went through the classrooms, where I saw a very graceful sight. It was Mrs. Thompson's class in calisthenics; there were attractive girls from every state stepping gracefully and keeping perfect time to the music of a march. The teachers and young ladies were all lavish in their praise of Miss Cleveland. She is always kind, but firm, and she incites them to a love of study. She speaks with a great deal of feeling in regard to the influence of a daughter in a family, or a young woman in a community. She says when she looks upon a company of young girls, beautiful and light-hearted, and reflects how soon the greater portion of them will become centers of attraction in as many homes; that they will exert influence for evil or good, that will affect the happiness of other families and the condition of society, perhaps, through many generations, she feels that she should be thoroughly alive to whatever respects their mental, moral or physical training. She thinks a woman to be continually influential must be sustained by something else than mere beauty of feature and form. She puts great stress upon manners and culture and she has the girls don their prettiest gowns and receives them in her elegant drawing rooms—teaching each one how to enter a room gracefully and how to be able to receive guests. The young ladies get up charades and private theatricals or plays occasionally for home amusement, and if they desire have music and dancing. They also attend the best musical entertainments that the city offers—always accompanied by one or two ladies of the family. When the parents or guardians place their daughters there they generally arrange as regards their church privileges. If they prefer the Episcopal service they attend St. Thomas' with Mrs. Reed. If Presbyterian, they attend Dr. Hall's service with Miss Cleveland or one of the ladies of the family. If they prefer any other denomination, arrangements are made for them. Miss Cleveland says she has very little time for any great amount of literary labor at present. She thinks of spending her Easter holidays with the president, though not fully decided. Mrs. Reed will return from Italy so as to give Miss Cleveland an opportunity of having a holiday. She is enjoying good health and bears a striking resemblance to the president—in one respect—the same clear honest expression in the gray blue eye, which grows beautiful as it lights up with feeling and imagination, lending a glow to the whole countenance that is masterful and full of soul. She was very much pleased at the cordial reception extended to the president and Mrs. Cleveland during their late visit to the South; she seems very partial to Southern people. I was speaking to her about Mrs. Cleveland's wonderful tact and social ability as well as great beauty of mind and person, and Miss Cleveland said: "Yes, indeed, I agree with you perfectly." At the same time she spoke most affectionately of her charming sister-in-law—the first lady in the land.

Miss Cleveland's intimate friend, Miss Van Vetchen, is with her at present, having arrived last week from Washington, where she was a guest at the White house.

SARAH H. HENTON.

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MOUNT ST. HELENS.

Mr. W. B. Gilbert Describes the Ascent To Its Summit.

The Stormy Ocean of the Upper-Air—A Night In Camp—An Ice Cave—The Lava Beds

[Part Second of Mr Gilbert s Lecture]

After a day s rest at Trout lake our party again took up the line of march For the first few miles beyond this point the trail is rough and obscure obstructed every where by a tangled mass of fallen trees and underbrush Then we emerge upon higher ground and more open country The fir gives place to pine and hemlock The trees are more scattering We are constantly ascending We begin to set out upon the surrounding country By noon we cross the Kalama river, here a very noisy brook its waters stained white from the glaciers

We keep along the trail headed directly toward the mountain of which we catch glimpses now and then getting higher and higher until the barometer marks 4000 feet above the sea Here the vegetation shows sign of wind and tempest the pines nod their emerald scalps to the storm On the exposed points the trees are stunted and lean to the windward

All the afternoon we are skirting Goat mountain on our left This is a notable feature in the landscape its summit can be distinctly seen from the hights at Portland As we come near the mountain we cross the lateral moraine of a large glacier

Long before sunset we are at camp The favorite camp of all who go to St Helens Silver fir camp is the name we know it by It is down a canyon from the mountain and is so shut in on the north and east by high cliffs that the mountain itself is not visible On the south and west dense pine timber hems it in In the center it is a little open field of grass Its colors are magnificent fresh green grass covers the ground sprinkled with a profusion of gorgeous red purple crimson and blue wild flowers Young silver firs of shining green and of perfect form are grouped about in clumps as if planted by the hand of a landscape gardener On one side a clear icy mountain spring gushes out of the white sand and gravel, and flows a constant stream across the meadow

A CAMP FIRE

A grove of pine near the spring affords a fine camping ground, and here we halt. The day has been warm The horses unburdened of their loads, drink from the spring then roll, then betake themselves to the grassy pasture

Our band of horses consists of six of our own and three hired from an Indian By this time we have found out which is the leader of our six and which is the leader of the Indian horses It is a curious useful fact that the remainder of the band will not desert their leaders These two horses we tether with a stout rope, feeling confident that all of the band will be in sight in the morning

As night comes on we gather about our camp fire The air is chilled after sunset in this high altitude The fresh fir boughs give out a spicy odor and cast a fitful light into the shadows about us We prepare boughs for our beds We then pass the time with chat and joke The oldest jokes pass current around a campfire

Finally we turn in to rest The fire dies out and all is quiet for a while No it is never quiet in the woods There is something astir all the night The wind will sigh softly in the pine tops the night owl will hoot, the horses will neigh and snort Afar upon a distant cliff a wolf sets up a dismal howl At this the horses snort again there is running and stamping of their hoofs Occasionally the crackling of dead sticks and brush indicate that a bear is prowling as near as he dares in hope of finding our stores

But not all these sounds can long disturb us Sleep comes and covers us up as with a blanket and we hear no more until the camp is astir the next morning

The sun is already up when we awake and is flooding the wood with his limpid light The mists of the night are gone The sky has turned to that deep blue into which we may gaze through the treetops to immeasurable depths

JOCUND DAY

Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops It is hard to rise from a luxurious bed of hemlock boughs on such a morning Your muscles are a little sore with yesterday's ride and you feel very comfortable where you are But the odor of coffee comes wafted to you from the cook s fire A little smoke comes with it The mosquitoes have found you out An ant is exploring the periphery of your ear. It is time to be up A bath in that cold mountain stream will sting you to life and drive away the drowsy god You are ready for the morning meal What music in the singing fryingpan! What odor will compare with the fragrant bacon? Ye gods what appetites!

THE ASCENT

This morning we ascend the mountain We start early A climb of 1000 feet brings us upon a plateau upon which the mountain rests. There it stands, its base half a mile away There is nothing to obstruct the view, it is a magnificent sight the snowy summit its pure white in the dazzling sunlight, the blue of the sky looks bluer by contrast adown its sides we can see the rocky ribs that protrude and the seams and rents of a thousand storms upon its flanks

It seems a long way to the summit We pause a while to note the scene and then proceed across the plain We bear off to the right to reach a point that seems easy of access It is nearly September but the strawberries are ripening in the grass beneath our feet We cross the moraines of a glacier, and then the climb begins Our ascent is made from the south We cross some deep gullies which run a torrent at midday, but which are silent in the early morning We soon reach patches of snow, then the ladies dismount their horses are tethered to the rocks where they have a nice quiet day of it.

It is toilsome plodding up the mountain side, even the ladies refrain from talking much—there is no breath to spare for that A part of the time we are climbing up great heaps of broken trap rock, which afforded a fine footing then we tramp through loose debris of ashes earth and smaller stones which yield unpleasantly to the foot then we come upon firm fields of snow The sun reflecting from the latter dazzles our eyes and we seek the rocks again The sun meanwhile is getting warmer Thousands of little streams are trickling down the mountain sides They are constantly moving the earth and loose stones downward The mountain evidently is being destroyed by the forces of nature Tons upon tons of its substance are washed into the plains below every year Everything on its surface seems detached and ready to go As we pause for a moment and look around we can see how active is the destruction Every little stream is charged with mud, and the smaller rocks tumble and roll in the current Occasionally a larger rock is loosed from its moorings and rolls down the mountain side carrying many others in its course Then when the thunder storms of the summer play about the summit it is easy to imagine the devastation

Off to the left of us is the face of that great glacier We can hear it grinding and rumbling in its progress Occasionally a deep boom like the sound of distant cannon is mingled with the other sounds We cross the glacier and pause to examine the crevasses in its surface Some of them are quite wide their depth we could not see These irregular chambers wind about in the strata of ice their walls of purest ice are fringed with icicles and look pale blue through the suffused light A constant dripping and tinkling of water from above and along the sides mingles with the solemn murmur of unseen streams below as they pursue their way down the mountain

By this time we are well up the mountain side The rocks are all loose here and slide beneath our feet They have a reddened and burnt look as if lately out of the fire They are mostly basalt and lava rock near the base Near the summit they are mostly quartzite Occasionally a bit of feldspar and hornblende is seen We find our breath comes shorter, we have to stop every few minutes to rest Our knees feel queer a tight band seems to be drawn around our heads, the air seems very thin We keep bearing off to the right, where the ascent looks easier By 2 in the afternoon it begins to look as if we should succeed in making the ascent. We find

AN ICE CAVE

In one of the large snow fields near the summit. We all enter through the large open door Its walls are of clear snow and ice Transfused light penetrates from all sides It seems to come even through the floor In passing through the translucent ice it has painted the wall and roof of the most delicate tints of pale blue and aquamarine shading into green The shimmering light seemed to pulse and come and go with every passing cloud of mist that swept before the sun We could not stay long in this icy chamber In a few minutes we are chilled through and the sun s rays seemed grateful when we met them again Now and then we would pause to set loose a large rock and watch its course down the mountain Who can resist the fascination of this sport? There lies the sluggish rock You can not lift it You can barely push it out of its place It starts lumberingly and slowly—but wait a moment It has begun to go faster rolling over and over then it takes a leap then another and an other each longer than the one before, until its mad course becomes a succession of great plunges It is so far away now that you cannot hear it strike but you can see the puff of dust it makes at each blow It is a tremendous power now It would snap off a tree like a cannon ball if one stood in its course You watch it until its force is spent upon the plain beneath

By 4 o clock in the afternoon we are

AT THE SUMMIT

There is quite a space of almost level snow upon the top Upon the south of this snow a pile of loose burnt rocks marks the highest part of the mountains It is probable that the snow field at the top covers the crater of the volcano It is impossible to tell how deep the snow is here Now and then a crevasse opens below and shows ice to a depth of twenty or thirty feet It is probable that it is much deeper, and that the fires of the crater having been long since extinguished the snow has filled it to the rim and remained there undisturbed for many years There it will remain undisturbed and unmoved until some day the volcanic fires that slumber below shall again warm this great cup and its chalice shall pour forth fire and ashes as of old

Walking a short distance to the northward on the summit of snow we come very abruptly to the descent It is very steep on that side At the base on the north lies a lake some two miles in length fringed with evergreens It was visited by Mr McBride and his party in 1872 and has since been visited once or twice Little is known of it except that it is clear and deep and abounds in fish I do not know that it has ever been named but if I may be allowed to make a suggestion I would offer a name both appropriate and new Let us call it Trout Lake "

Upon the two occasions that I have been at the summit of St Helens I have been unable to obtain any extended view of the surrounding country When we made the ascent in 1883 it was a still, cloudy day Nearly all day we were ascending through the clouds that enveloped us like a dense fog Abruptly and suddenly we emerged above them and there was nothing to obstruct the clear sunlight I shall never forget the

VIEW THAT DAY FROM THE SUMMIT

The clouds lay stretched out before us in all directions apparently upon a perfect level their surface broken with waves and billows, as if carved in marble, or as if a great tossing heaving sea had been caught and frozen with its waves uplifted The waters of this sea laved the snow below our feet It was impossible to see the line of demarcation between the mountain and the clouds It looked to us as if we might step off the mountain and walk upon the frozen plain, so substantial and firm did it appear We seemed to be afloat upon an immense iceberg in an arctic ocean Three other icebergs projected above the surface—Rainier Adams and Hood They too were adrift. All we could see of earth was the snow about our feet and the snow peaks to the windward We found that as we would watch intently any particular portion of the clouds about us they were not entirely motionless They were constantly moving The waves were very slowly rising and falling

By 4 o'clock a breeze began to blow from the west and the clouds were driven before it their whitecaps scudding before the wind A rift was made through which we caught a glimpse of the lower world—the valley of the North Fork the hills and forests banked and piled above and beyond it—then the curtains were drawn again

I am not sure that the view of the clouds is not finer than that of the land It certainly is more awe inspiring All one's former life seems far away, and all the affairs of life seem insignificant. They seem to belong to a previous existence

In 1887 the smoke was too dense to allow us a view of any but the nearest objects in the surrounding country

THE DESCENT

Of the mountain is far more exhilarating than the ascent At first we proceed with caution so as not to fall off, it seems very steep below Where we cross the rocks we must choose our steps with care It is easier to follow the great banks of loose earth, ash and finely pulverized stone. These banks are about as steep as they can well be piled Each step we take we sink several feet along the surface, carrying along a mass of the loose debris

We soon find ourselves going very fast Our strides are prodigious, and we have to make our feet move at their highest speed

THE TOBOGGAN BEATEN

The progress over the snow fields is the swiftest Here we make no attempt to preserve the perpendicular We calmly sit down on the snow and the slide begins. We need no toboggan

The loose snow on the surface gathers about us and goes with us Away we go with accelerating speed until when we have crossed the snow field and are nearing the rocks it requires all our strength of hand and heel to stay our progress

Some of these snow slides are half a mile in length It does not take long to reach the bottom An hour takes us over the space that it took half a day to ascend As we cross the plateau we can look way up the mountain side and distinctly see the long lines in the snow made by our toboggan slide

We can return from the mountains by a more direct route than the way we went On our way we pass over

THE LAVA BEDS

These do not begin at the mountain We come upon them after some three miles of progress, during which we have descended some 1500 feet At first they are very irregular and broken standing in huge detached masses but as we go further still descending we come upon lava of apparently a more recent date Here it stretches for a distance of some ten miles and preserves a general level although its surface is broken and disturbed in every conceivable shape It fills a valley between two ranges of hills extending laterally from two to three miles The depth it is impossible to estimate it may be anywhere from 100 feet to 400 As we pause and look about us on the fantastic and rugged forms before our view the imagination calls back the scene of destruction The molten lava must have come forth a foaming torrent, a sea of fire With the speed of a locomotive it swept down the valley, which was covered with timber It caught up rocks and trees and carried them on its current Immense pines and firs were tossed about on its tide The roar, the detonation of these titanic forces the beating of the mighty breakers, must have been deafening When it paused in its course great bubbles burst up on the surface We can see their ruins to day The trees were burned and charred until they were entirely consumed but not until they had served as moulds for castings Their forms can be seen to-day perfectly moulded in the lava rock They are pitched in all directions some horizontal, some oblique and some perpendicular Every mark and convolution of the bark is distinctly preserved The naturalist can tell you to what species they belonged When they stood upright their casts are like wells in the rock of which the eye cannot see the bottom Where they were prone they have left tunnels as round and as straight as the trees themselves

When this eruption occurred it is impossible to estimate with any accuracy It may have been within the present century Fir trees have grown upon some portions of it to a diameter of eighteen inches This required time First the lava had to cool Eight years after one of the eruptions of Ætna the lava was still hot to the hand

Then soil had to be prepared by the mud and rain and drifting ashes and sand It is at first puzzling to discover how this overflow could have occurred from St. Helens and at the same time have left no trace of its course nearer to the mountain than three miles from its base.

It is probable that it was

AN UNDERGROUND CURRENT

From the mountain, and that it first came to the surface where we see it now Such seems to be often the case with volcanic eruptions

In the eruption of Kilanea in 1868 the stream of molten lava flowed twenty four miles underground when it emerged with great force and volume through a fissure two miles in length and then passed on with a speed of twenty miles an hour

In the eruption of 1840 it flowed twenty-seven miles under ground In one of the eruptions of Ætna a fissure twelve miles long was opened in the mountain s flank through which the lava flowed

The trail winds over the lava bed for one whole day The progress is necessarily slow and tiresome It is up and down and around the rocks At times the horses will be headed toward all the points of the compass at the same time In places the footing is very difficult and all the way the horses are allowed to take their slowest gait

The trail here is an old Indian trail and is often difficult to follow the only indication of its course being a dry moss that grows where the hoofs have tramped year after year

Before we reach the end of the lava beds we turn aside and leave the trail and the lava-beds to camp It is the only good camping place between the mountain and Spillei It is a meadow in a horseshoe of the mountains The lava beds hem it in in front The grass is fine and abundant Trout can be found in a stream which flows in and sinks out of sight in the meadow

The next day we reach Spillei and the day following we are at our starting-place

One of the first things we note on one of these mountain trips is the

DESTRUCTION OF THE TIMBER

Something should be done to preserve the forests Each recurring year as we return to our haunts by mountain stream for trout and penetrate the bush for game we find new evidence of what is called the march of civilization What was last year a wild virgin forest is this year so changed that you do not recognize the country The trees and underbrush have been burned away, leaving bare the rocks and logs Blackened stumps and deadened vegetation stand to prove that man has been there and lighted his fires

The fire is the peculiar weapon of the settler here Elsewhere the ax has been the weapon of progress precursor of the rustling maize precurser of the bearded wheat more potent than bladed chariot or Bathoginian spear it has led the march of the pioneer in the conquest of America It has been in the van of the mighty host that went westward over the rim of the Alleghenys and across the great plains of the West It has conquered and held a vast domain But here it is laid aside The woods no longer ring with its stroke The deadly insidious fire works in its stead The dry air of summer prepares the grass and leaves for its progress The pitch and balsam in fir and spruce bark give it substance It creeps on its way at work at night while the settler sleeps, at work at day while he loafs or hunts It searches out the life of the giant fir trees and prostrates them one by one until what was before a lordly forest becomes a tangled blackened mass of charred logs and unsightly stumps and the air is filled with smoke from the Fraser river to the Siskiyou mountains

But the settler is satisfied He has made an opening in the wood He will sow grass seed upon the embers and next year his stump tailed steer will browse upon the pasture between the stumps and briers

All your argument about the ruined timber the blackened landscape the denuded springs and streams cannot reach him You speak an unknown tongue He is like the mountaineer who objected to Paradise Lost ' because it proves nothing Next year you shall see

MORE IMPROVEMENTS

The unpainted saloon will hang out its sign and more shanties spring up A year or two later along will come the railroad and the sawmill and the ruin will be complete

In Switzerland, Mr Howells tells us the law requires that a new tree be planted for every tree that is cut down In this way the sources of the streams are protected and the country is saved from ruinous freshets in winter and drouths in summer

We have laws against setting fire to government timber it is true and these fires are not openly started They are claimed to be the result of accident But the traveler will notice that these accidents occur soon after a settler has taken up his abode in that vicinity and it is safe to assume that like accidents will continue to occur so long as settlers are suffered to take possession of the unsurveyed domain

TO THE LOVER OF THE WOODS

I know of no pleasanter trip than that to Mt St Helens The wild and varied scenery will constantly interest him If he cares to shoot, he will find enough of grouse and pheasants of deer and of bear to cheer his soul Around St Helens and Goat mountain he may even shoot that shy and rare animal the mountain goat On the mountain flanks he may see, as we did a flock of ptarmigan so tame that they may almost be taken with the hand If he is a lover of the gentle art he may cast an untrammeled line upon the waters of Trout lake Or he may fish the riffles of the North Fork for ' Dolly Varden ' or ' bull' trout There is a very large one there now that I am personally acquainted with He has two of my flies and three yards of leader Or, best of all fishing on the route he may wade that mountain stream the Sparkling Spillie, beginning well up stream where the riffles and rapids are frequent, and ending near the mouth where the water runs broader and deeper There, if he let his line adrift under the verdure overhanging the deeper pools he will take trout of a size and gameness that shall gladden his soul

If he be a mountain climber the ascent of the mountain will repay his toil if he sees no more than the clouds from the summit of St Helens

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FROM MR PROTZMAN

He "Stands In" and Urges the "Kickers" to "Take Their Medicine "

PORTLAND, April 7

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I was very much astonished to read in this morning's OREGONIAN that some persons are still kicking' in regard to the action of our state convention As to myself I wish to say that I have a very poor opinion of any man s democracy or political honesty who will not loyally abide by the decision of his colleagues when assembled in convention for party action I only introduce myself into the discussion for the reason that is well known to the public that I was an active factor in the said convention s work and because up to the moment of Mr Gearin's nomination, I did all that I could in an open honorable way to convince my fellow democrats there assembled, that he was not the strongest candidate for congressman

That the convention by its action convinced me that I was mistaken I am free to acknowledge, and I do not consider that I am lowering myself in the estimation of my brother democrats either as to courage or political honesty by thus publicly saying so

Having no partisan aspirations whatever I can also add that I do not wish any person s political friendship if I have to get it by unmanly political action

I shall loyally support and work for the election of our whole ticket from the head down from now on and hope to be judged solely by my actions

As regards the state chairmanship my actions were entirely open at all times and I made at no time any offer whatever to get votes for my choice, and as proof I challenge any member of our convention for proof to the contrary

Charges were made that I had acted unfairly toward our county delegation and if the person or persons making them will dignify them sufficiently by making them specific as well as open through the columns of THE OREGONIAN I will be only too glad to set myself before my fellow democrats to be judged by them by telling the whole story of doings in the convention as a delegation As to Mr Gearin and his connection with the chairmanship fight I only wish to add that so far as I could see or know he was absolutely loyal to his real friends in that convention.

Gentlemen who are still "kicking " I beg of you to know "take your medicine" like men as I did, and let us all get to work as democrats and see if we cannot elect our ticket EUGENE O PROTZMAN,
Chairman Dem County Committee.

Something New for Portland.
An elegant stock of genuine Turkish, Persian, Egyptian rugs has just arrived direct from constantinople, and will be sold at auction on Tuesday, April 10, at 126 First street. Goods on exhibition to-morrow.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A Correspondent Puts in a Whole Day Inspecting It.

How the Great Structure is Patrolled Ninety Thousand Persons Daily Carried Across It Without Accident

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian]

NEW YORK March 26 — There is nothing in all the world to match this magnificent bridge and splendid panorama ' said Gen Sherman as he stood on the Brooklyn bridge the other evening

It was a few minutes after 6 o clock From all points men and women boys and girls were hurrying from workbench and desk to their homes in the City of Churches It was a rushing pushing squeezing mob The people came together so quickly and elbowed their way along so vigorously that they looked like thousands of flies hurrying to get into the molasses jar Train after train was filled and was sent across the bridge on a cable without accident or the slightest confusion In the one hour between 6 and 7 o clock 30 000 person walked through the little passageway dropped their tickets and were shot into a car like a bullet from a rifle All the people who live in Brooklyn know about the marvelous structure but only a few persons out of the thousands who live in New York know anything about it for the reason that New Yorkers turn up their noses at Brooklyn and say it is only a big boarding house for the accommodation of several thousands of New York s citizens, who like to get away from the hurly burly of the big city Some visitors to the metropolis revel in Central park, some try to find the palaces of midnight mirth over which The Allen Billy McGlory or Tom Gould once ruled in a lordly style some visit the sick chimpanzee Mr Crowley some gaze with subdued awe upon Miss Liberty at Liberty island, and some confine their attentions to buying very costly experience with the green goods men But all go to see and walk over the big bridge By day it is an artery through which a tide of humanity surges By night it seems a crown over the dark river in which a hundred gems of electricity sparkle and show their gleams far down the bay

It is now a trifle less than five years since this bridge was opened The ceremonies will still be remembered by many Chester A Arthur was then president He led the procession over the bridge to the Brooklyn side and a more handsome specimen of manhood there was not in all the long line Par bel and him trudged a stout red faced gentleman to whom even the balmy May morning seemed warm It occurred to no one who saw the throng that five years later Chester A Arthur would be dead and that the stout red faced gentleman, who was then a not altogether popular governor would be president of the United States and husband of one of the most charming women in America And yet all this has come to pass It almost proves the truth of the old proverb of the Maryland negro You can t tell how dat ar cat s agwine ter jump til he jumps "

The Brooklyn bridge has developed most wonderfully since that May day in 1883 when it was thrown open to the public Last year more than half as many persons as there are in the whole United States passed over it This year it leas one-third more persons will cross it There is no like thoroughfare in the world that is used by so many persons

This is at 7 30 on the Brooklyn side About 75 000 New York business men and workmen who use Brooklyn as a bedroom are getting ready to launch themselves into New York At 7 45 the stream is at high tide At two glass-covered boxes within the spot where three men are laboring with frantic energy to give out tickets and make change two stalwart men stand to see that every passenger deposits a ticket These men need to be alert and quick eyed for 200 persons per minute are passing by these two glass ticket boxes It may seem easy work to watch 1200 tickets per hour dropped into a glass box but the guards say it has the effect of giving one the vertigo

From 7 o clock until 8 30 the stream of humbly clad shopgirls and workingwomen and men is kept steadily up and some twenty odd thousand passengers are carried over the river Three cars start each minute and a half, but in the seconds that they are at a standstill each of the cars is amply packed with ten tons of humanity This rush is kept up until 9 30 o'clock after which the ebb is a lull, the number of passengers passing the ticket offices falling gradually from 16 000 to 6000 per hour Approaching noon it is ever less on the Brooklyn side but after this hour on the New York side the thousands that thronged to New York are hurrying back again, and after 4 o clock Brooklyn begins to regain its population at the rate of from 200 to 300 per minute

Of course, these figures deal simply with the railway The footpath is less patronized now than formerly. There were 354,304 less persons who used it last year than the year before despite the fact that any one who wishes to buy tickets by the bunch may walk over the bridge and get the finest views imaginable for the not astounding sum of 5 cents The roadway is not popular except on very mild days, when it is the resort favored of good looking nurses with distracting French caps, who wheel baby carriages and admire the big policemen The receipts of the roadway last year amounted to something over $16 000, which would scarcely pay its expenses, and it has been proposed to make it free This will scarcely be done for making it free would be throwing it open to tramps or worse characters, and in thing an increase of police necessary

The bridge railroad last year carried 27 940,313 persons an increase of 3 911,046 over the year before and the receipts in money from it were $768 768 79 The fare is 3 cents per passage or ten tickets for 25 cents The general average of passengers upon the bridge road is about 90 000 per day but upon foggy days when the ferries are obstructed the figures sometimes reach 125 000

In other words enough people pass over the Brooklyn bridge every day in the cars to populate three or four towns out West elect a few congressmen build several railroads get up corners in wheat and pork and bring out a presidential candidate

But there are some more statistics with which not one person in a hundred even of those who cross the bridge daily are quainted and familiar One million forty seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight vehicles crossed the bridge during last year Each vehicle is estimated to carry three passengers This estimate is taken by reason of the number of funeral that daily pass on their way to Greenwood he great City of the Dead The receipts from vehicles were $55 743 25 The total receipts were $850 724 23 It may be interesting to know too that the cars, during the last year made 2 171 484 single trips and traveled 2 442 170 miles In other words had the tracks of the bridge continued right around the world the bridge cars would have girded the globe pretty nearly 100 times

The bridge cost $15 000 000 It is worth it but it has not yet paid it back Its sources of revenue are various The stone arches under its approaches have been walled up and are rented as warehouses It charges the telephone and telegraph companies for laying wire on the bridge The total income for the bridge from all sources for the year was $938 581 21 and the net profits were $323 864 53 It has been necessary to lay out most of this sum however, in rolling stock and in payments for real estate Exactly 2,070 600 lives of humanity were conveyed across the East river in 1887 without a single life being lost That is true enough to be startling, and startling enough to be untrue However, it is true! When you consider that for a part of the day trains are running but a minute and a half a part, and carrying 12 000 passengers per hour, and that even at the dullest part of the day they are but a couple of minutes apart, this record is simply amazing

At almost any hour of the day a sturdy built pleasant faced man may be seen riding perhaps on one of the cars or again walking over the roadway The big policemen salute him respectfully as he passes by This is Capt Ward, who is at the head of the bridge police force. He is a veteran Union soldier and a veteran police officer. He was given his present position at the time of the fatal panic on the bridge on Decoration day 1883. There has been no accident of consequence since for Capt Ward has improved the system of police surveillance of the bridge to a point that can scarcely be excelled. He has under him one sergeant, three roundsmen and ninety policemen, and his discipline is as strict as that of the regular army, while being always tempered with justice and good sense With this small force of men a stretch of one and one-eighth miles has been covered with so much success that for nearly three years but two fatal accidents have occurred and these were accidents that the police could not be expected to prevent There were 308 arrests last year on the bridge out of the 30 000 000 or more persons that used it Even these were not particularly important cases intoxication being the chief crime There might be a greater showing but for the fact that Captain Ward has instructed his policemen that they cannot base their hopes of preferment and promotion upon the number of arrests they make This is a new rule and one result of it is that the Brooklyn bridge policemen are slow to anger It is a noticeable fact however that even after midnight —although the trains run under fifteen minutes headway carrying men more or less affected by late dinner who might prove easy prey to pickpockets the light fingered gentry are seldom seen on the bridge This is one of the greatest compliments to the police that can be given

Aside from the police there are about 200 painters riggers carpenters machinists and laborers employed on this wonderful bridge A fine stalwart body of men they are and as a matter of fact they are so because political considerations had little to do with their selection

The present president of the trustees of the bridge is an ex mayor of Brooklyn a plain self made man who seems to have no interest now save to bring the bridge to the highest state of perfection possible This is James Howell He was mayor of Brooklyn twice he is rich independent and he believes in the future of the big structure which is practically in his charge But he is not the only one responsible for the welfare of the 100 000 passengers who daily cross the East river at an altitude of 135 feet Just opposite the passenger entrance on the Brooklyn side a tall slender sharp eyed man sits at a desk from whence he can see everything that is done on the track that is level with his window There are telegraph wires near him and a telephone at his desk He never seems to rest and no car goes out from the depot that he does not see This is C C Martin Out on the tracks is a very different looking man At first sight you might think him a fop You would be mistaken although he wears a shiny silk hat a costly Prince Albert coat in the bosom of which a boutonniere is displayed The covers to his gaiters are lemon colored and his mustache is waxed, but that man can turn a brake with any man in the two cities He had turned one as a driver on a Brooklyn street car when he had to pull, by main force his dinner from the bottom of the tin can to which it used to freeze But he was a good driver and he afterwards became a good superintendent of the same road He is now a good superintendent of locomotion on the big bridge His name is John B Hoagland and there are few who do not know him by reason of his style of dress He is a tireless worker and most of the success in conveying passengers to and fro without loss of life is due to his care and watchfulness

Tell you something about the big bridge? he said to me yesterday Well if I were the lecturer in a circus I should begin and reel off my story something like this

Size of New York caisson 172 by 102 feet
Size of Brooklyn caisson 168 by 102 feet
Timber and iron in caisson 5253 cubic yards
Concrete in well holes chambers etc 5663 cubic feet
Weight of New York caisson about 7000 tons
Weight of concrete filling 8000 tons
New York tower contains 46 945 cubic yards masonry
Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry
Length of river span 1595 feet 6 inches
Length of each land span 930 feet
Length of Brooklyn approach 971 feet
Length of New York approach 1562 feet 6 inches
Total length of bridge 5989 feet
Width of bridge 85 feet.
Number of cables 4
Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches
First wire was run out May 29 1877
Cable making commenced June 11 1877
Length of each single wire in cables 3579 feet
Length of wire in four cables 14 361 miles
Weight of four cables, inclusive of wrapping wire 3588½ tons
Ultimate strength of each cable 12 200 tons
Weight of wire (nearly) 11 feet per pound
Each cable contains 5 296 parallel galvanized steel oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter
Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn 45 feet
Depth of tower foundation below high water, New York, 78 feet
Size of towers at high water line 140 by 59 feet.
Size of towers at roof course 136 by 53 feet
Total height of towers above high water 272 feet
Clear height of bridge in center of river span above high water, at 90 degrees F 135 feet
Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches
Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet
Height of towers above roadway, 159 feet
Size of anchorages at base 129 by 119 feet
Size of anchorage at top, 117 by 104 feet
Height of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear
Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons

In the meantime " he continued the bridge big as it is is becoming inadequate It is impossible to improve the headway for trains and they cannot be run with safety oftener than each minute and a half It is expected that in a rush 20 000 persons can be taken per hour We shall be handling 150, 000 persons per day before August 1 and I don't know how we are going to do it "

FOSTER COATES

BADEAU'S PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM.

Bill Nye Suggests a few Brief Thoughts to Fellow-Authors.

New York World

There is something slightly pathetic in the delayed statement that some of Gen. Grant's best thoughts were supplied by Gen Adam Badeau While it is a great credit to any man to do the meditating pondering and word painting necessary for a book which can attain such a sale as Grant s Memoirs it shows a condition of affairs which every literary man or woman must sadly deplore Who of us is now safe?

While the warrior, as a warrior has nothing to do but to continue victorious through life, he cannot safely write a book for posterity Literature is at all times more or less hazardous under present copyright regulations but it becomes doubly so when our estates have to reimburse some silent thinker who thought things for us while amanuensing in our employ Even though we may have told him not to think thoughts for us even though we asked him as a special favor to us to avoid putting his own clothing on our poor little shivering naked facts there is no law which can prevent his making that claim after we are dead

And how can a court of law or an intelligent jury judge such a matter? A great man thinks a thought in the presence of two amanuenses, providing I am right in spelling the plural in that way He thinks a thought I say, surrounded by those two gentlemen and a typewriter He gives utterance to the thought and dies One of the amanuensisters then states to the jury that he thought it himself and that his comrade clothed it The estate is then asked to pay so much per think for the thoughts and so much at war prices for clothing the ideas Who is able unless it be an intelligent jury to arrive at the truth?

The first question to ask ourselves is this Was Gen Grant in the habit of calling in a thinker whenever he wanted anything done in that line? He says in his letter distinctly that he was not He could not do it It is impracticable Supposing in the crash of battle and in the moment of victory your short hand thinker has his head shot off and it falls in a pumpkin orchard, where there is naturally more or less delay in identifying it, what can you do? Supposing that you are a president of the United States, and your think supply gets snowbound at Newark in a vestibule train and congress is waiting for you to veto a bill You cannot think the thought in the first place and even if you could you would hate to send it to congress until it was properly clothed I am told that that nothing shocks congress like a sudden appearance in its midst of a naked and new born thought

But Gen Badeau has the advantage over Gen Grant in one respect He is not dead Otherwise the case is against him

But the matter will be watched with careful interest by literary people generally, and especially by soldiers and magazines with a war history It is a warning to those who think their thoughts in an unguarded moment and while stenographers may be near to take them down and claim them afterwards It is also a warning to people who thoughtlessly expose naked facts in the presence of word-painters and thought-clothiers, who may decorate and outfit these children of the brain and charge it up to the estate

Is the time coming when general dealers in apparel and gents' furnishing goods for the use of bare facts and men who attend to the costuming, draping and swaddling of nude ideas will compete so closely with each other that before a think has its eyes fairly open, one of these gentlemen will slap a suit of clothes on it with a Waterbury watch in each pocket, and be half way to the probate office with his bill?

BILL NYE.

MYSTERIES OF MAKEUP.

Great Actresses as They Appear in the Dressing Room.

How They Do Up Their Hair and Adorn Their Faces—None of Them Lace Tightly. Pretty Emma Abbott

Written for the Sunday Oregonian

WASHINGTON April 2 —For some years past I have made it a point to call upon every prominent actress who has visited the capital city in her dressing room To me there is no particular spot in that unknown region behind the footlights toward which my thoughts turn with greater curiosity than the dressing room of the star and I think this is true of most women who entertain any interest in the dramatic art This curiosity is even shared by the first lady of the land who I am informed visited the dressing room of a great artiste during her engagement at one of the principal theaters of this city

These little rooms are considered luxurious if the mirror is in its entirety and if the lavatory arrangements are sufficiently ample to permit of taking off the paint and powder more than once during the performance The way these bright lights go through their toilets is very characteristic and as varied as their appearance before the footlights and the roles they fill Some of them are passive in the hands of their maids but the most of them are far more independent than any one would suppose and require little of their attendants save to hand them the different articles of their costumes occasionally these stars even go so far as to pull down from their pegs where they rest against the bare wall their training dresses or fluffy skirts If ever they want help at all in dressing it is for the feet, very few of them like to stoop to pull on silk stockings and change their walking shoes Strange to say that part of their toilette which one would most naturally suppose actresses would leave to their maids—the hair-dressing—they always do themselves Whether it is the arrangement of their own hair or the adjustment of a wig they seem never to want any hands but their own to touch their heads That was my greatest surprise in regard to the hair-dressing of artistes the second was the rapidity of their movements and the few hair pins to whose strength and tenacity they confide their *coiffure* during the most trying and literally energetic scenes I have seen a heavy crown trustingly placed on a pyramid of hair which but two or three pins held in place and that too when the wearer of the towering head gear expected to sing and go through some most effective business in the way of being pulled across the stage on her knees and thrown from the embraces of her lover in none too gentle a manner

Marie Roze was the one who first invited me to her dressing room while she was dressing As every one knows she is a most beautiful woman and when in response to her husband s knock she had the door opened for me to enter as she stood with a bright red shawl thrown over her bare shoulders and arms I thought she was more beautiful than on the stage She is known as a woman of lovely disposition, and, unlike most singers not at all given to small vanities and large jealousies When her husband had gone she threw off her shawl and without apology or comment went on with her dressing Her arms and neck were perfectly bare as for the next scene her dress of Grecian drapery required that not even a band should cover her shapely arm and to be able to use her arms unrestricted she was obliged to finish her *coiffure* without more dressing and as her white hands gleamed in her dark hair and the pretty mouth rolled out in soft Parisian accent her native language I could not but think that the entrancing picture she made was that much more striking in that she was utterly unconscious of her charms

Singing and speaking have a wonderful effect on the chest after long observation and thought on the subject I would certainly recommend to all who desire a finely developed bust to take in singing or elocution lessons. I have never seen any great actress or singer —and I have seen scores in all stages of *deshabille*—with contracted chest or scraggy neck

It is a mistaken notion that people generally have that actresses and singers draw the lacings of their corsets too much More of them wear no stays at all than pull the strings even moderately the effect of small waists is produced in nearly every instance by the artistic dressmaker who cleverly blends dark and light shades so as to make the bust appear larger and the waist smaller

There are quiet dressers and nervous dressers among the great artistes of both the dramatic and operatic stage

The most deliberate quiet dresser is Genevieve Ward, and one of the most independent Accustomed all her life to a maid, she calls upon one in the dressing room scarcely at all and leaves her little to do but pack her costumes when she is through with them One evening I spent all the time between acts in her dressing room, and marveled more and more as I watched her dress and make up She is so deliberate yet so quick she never makes a motion that is not necessary The superb Worth costumes were all made without a whalebone and all worn over what women will recognize as a baby waist She never wears her dresses low in the neck, or the sleeves so short that she needs to tuck away the sleeves of her underwear as many are obliged to do Genevieve Ward has a peculiar method of making up her face, when she is all dressed for the next scene she sits down at the dressing table—or shelf dignified with that name—and puts a lighted candle beneath her face, where the shadows come she darkens her face and in a few seconds and with a few strokes she is made up, in putting her hair up or in fastening her wig her fingers seem scarcely to touch her head and her hairdressing is done When all is ready for the next act she goes on to the stage suggesting a light change here or putting a vase or picture there or throwing some bits of drapery over chair or table thus putting the last touches on the settings of the scene then in ample time she walks deliberately back to her dressing room before the curtain goes up

Another independent almost indifferent dresser is Minnie Maddern, she waits on her elf even to putting on her stockings and shoes after she is all dressed her dresses are what most women would call frightfully loose but they might well[illegible] that same time they could acquire be grace of movement She snatches her pretty hair in her two hands runs a hairpin on each side and then pulls away it it almost savagely and lo her hair is dressed in her own odd yet becoming style While dressing she will talk on any subject as far removed from her role as the north pole is from the south and will even stand at the wings and engage in an interesting conversation until in the midst of a sentence she will be obliged to turn and speak her lines as she enters the stage

The most characteristic interesting person in her dressing room is perhaps of all I have known Emma Abbott If there is one place more than another where this little woman is at home, and altogether her enthusiastic self it is in her dressing room She always begins by saying she is not going to talk that she is going to hurry and dress, because they are always growling if she is not ready on the minute, especially Jean (Mr Wetherell) then begins by hurrying so fast she turns around two or three times picks up what she does not want she then warns her maid to hurry a little for her then makes another dash after something on the wall which she cannot get down and then laughs and scolds at herself and declares she is not going to get herself worked up with her dressing any more, then she finds she is getting on so fast she takes a pause and pour out a half dozen questions at once picks up her whistle sounds the note she wants and then while waiting for the answers to her questions, takes up her diamonds and selects what she will wear thus putting off to the last minute the putting on of one of her gorgeous costumes, when lo! a warning knock and "Emma, are you ready?" causes the little woman to suddenly start.

In a minute in a minute, no, no; you can t come in "

"Well, if you are ready why can t I come in?"

' Now just wait a minute, just a minute," and the last of the costuming is done in that amount of haste which had she kept up all along would give her a breathing time before she goes on the stage.

This is when she must go on early in the act; when she does not soon appear, and she can have a longer time to dress, she has one knock five minutes before she is wanted You can [illegible] on her heading out into a trill, or cadenza, at any instant in her dre[illegible]g and [illegible] that [illegible] detains her [illegible] her [illegible] and attention [illegible] to [illegible] shoulders [illegible] tuck [illegible] rebel[illegible] [illegible] corset, or [illegible] a [illegible] could [illegible] temptation [illegible] arm [illegible] mon [illegible] color [illegible] woman [illegible] smooth [illegible] underclothe[illegible] so th[illegible] ments [illegible] in Mig[illegible] appear[illegible] marble [illegible] bare.

One [illegible] Abb[illegible] of our [illegible] tioned [illegible] dressing [illegible] could call [illegible] the top [illegible] rooms [illegible] by snatch[illegible] company [illegible] be return[illegible] [illegible] was in gre[illegible] w[illegible] with [illegible] made in [illegible] duction [illegible] Seguin s room [illegible] contralto [illegible] head the [illegible] with bangle [illegible] wealth of bangle hands [illegible] of bangle [illegible] music [illegible] sat with a candle in [illegible] up 'fair reader [illegible] at her face before [illegible] indeed [illegible] tidy You can [illegible] of appearance and [illegible] not appreciate it [illegible] waiting to [illegible] calmly rising [illegible] hand and lo the [illegible] other instant [illegible] in that charming [illegible]

Seguin told me she [illegible] thought it w[illegible]ked to be [illegible] work with her fingers [illegible] part to learn and [illegible] or sleep till she had learned [illegible]

JENNIE [illegible]

WISE, WITTY [illegible]

A Great Question [illegible] Bertie the other day, [illegible] ship she? Because [illegible] on the lookout for [illegible]

' Hello old man [illegible] years I last time you [illegible] ful girl Oh don't [illegible] What! Did he [illegible] her "

Do Smith—Say [illegible] with at le[illegible] six different [illegible] last two week [illegible] have sharp eyes! [illegible] of them —*Burlington* [illegible]

My dear [illegible] very fashionable woman [illegible] will you erect a monument [illegible] "If you wish it [illegible] John monuments are [illegible] mon "

Mr Holworthy—[illegible] have no reason to be [illegible] devotedly true to you [illegible] die to the pole! [illegible] that I am to make [illegible] netic variations

A Fine [illegible] Husband—[illegible] wants a divorce because [illegible] whistle smoke and [illegible] sensitive creatures [illegible] heard of a woman [illegible] such trivial grounds.—[illegible]

Mr Gowe[illegible] (at a [illegible] May I mark your card [illegible] Miss Breezy? [illegible] —Thank[illegible] awfully, Mr. [illegible] have the one following [illegible] that Mr. R Moor has [illegible] next —*Judge*

The Safe Side—[illegible] help wipe dishes. [illegible] not pet Little Dot—[illegible] thing just right [illegible] girl won t I? [illegible] If you learn how to do [illegible] you ll never be a servant [illegible]

In Politics—Politician—[illegible] report of the democratic [illegible] night that you say [illegible] son present Editor—[illegible] that? Politician—Why, [illegible] five hundred [illegible] enough in that's [illegible] Well I noticed [illegible] ciphers there but [illegible] that many [Polit[illegible] to fight Editor [illegible] —*Washington Critic*

A good natured [illegible] mer ' was seated [illegible] room car and found [illegible] sedate looking gentleman [illegible] sought to converse [illegible] of his kind began [illegible] sold And you [illegible] ish your line?" [illegible] date and would [illegible]

Ah! brains you [illegible] You gurry no [illegible] tion, like the train, [illegible] right there with [illegible]

ELECTRICITY [illegible]

(From Stella's" [illegible]

The latest fad [illegible] tricity party We [illegible] ully three girls and [illegible] the latter portion with [illegible] other afternoon [illegible] of the electric phy[illegible] circle clasp hands [illegible] ears of electricity [illegible] sort of thing It does [illegible] come out with one [illegible] glowing with health [illegible] dancing And we [illegible] make the line for [illegible] devo[illegible] ov ters and [illegible] There is nothing like [illegible] by a skillful hand [illegible] just try it and see

The electricity [illegible] "Stella refers to [illegible] her mode of treatment [illegible] that the treatment [illegible] it is proven by the [illegible] markable cures [illegible] We herewith present a [illegible] could fill the paper with [illegible] of space for [illegible]

H A Johnson Seattle, [illegible] opium habit cured [illegible]

The doctors [illegible] [illegible] catarrh and [illegible] successfully [illegible] cases [illegible] at the [illegible] them.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

How Portland Has Amused Herse[illegible] ing the Past Week

The Assembly Club s First Concert Mr [illegible] Last—Miss Ladd s Ang ing Party—[illegible] Frank s Dinner Party

VANITY FAIR

What the Chimney Sang

Over the ch[illegible]
And chant [illegible]
And the woman [illegible]
And thought of [illegible]
And said as her teardrop [illegible]
"I hate th[illegible]

Over the chimney th[illegible]
And chanted [illegible]
And the [illegible]
"Tis [illegible]
[illegible]
"Tis a f[illegible]
And we [illegible]

Over th[illegible] chimney [illegible]
And ch[illegible]
And the man [illegible]
Said [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]

Over the ch[illegible]
And chan[illegible]
But the poet [illegible]
Was ma[illegible]
And said [illegible]
This wind [illegible]

The making [illegible] lobster [illegible] frozen [illegible] fering

In the ma[illegible] rapin are [illegible] steeples

Dealer [illegible] a splendid winter [illegible] wheat c[illegible]

Women are trying to [illegible] ectly of I[illegible] testimonial of their [illegible] as of character

Sandwiches of grated [illegible] very highly [illegible] run the season at the fashionable [illegible] parties in New York

The queen of England speaks Germ[illegible] her home circle while her daughter th[illegible] empress of Germany converses in En[illegible] at the fireside in Berlin

Marion Iowa has a broom brigade [illegible] posed of ten young ladies of that city [illegible] ing leap year they propose to sweep [illegible] old bachelors off the face of the earth

Our Jewish young ladies say the [illegible] *Standard* if they fail to catch [illegible] need not lose heart for next year [illegible] year also according to the Jewish calend[illegible]

They have a new cheese in Paris desc[illegible] as of bright golden yellow and [illegible] strong It would not be [illegible] was found to have come from this cou[illegible]

The fountain brooch and pendant [illegible] unique idea It [illegible] composed of a lion [illegible] enamel from the mouth of which [illegible] diamond set [illegible] to represent [illegible] water

There seems to be an increase of me[illegible] advisers who now preach only two me[illegible] day and no nibbling between [illegible] those who advocate economy in this life [illegible] laud the recommendation

Miss Agnes McClellan local editor o[illegible] (Neb) *Democrat* is only 1[illegible] years [illegible] is presumed instead of vexing the so[illegible] reporter with the eliminating blue p[illegible] she uses only the sweetest pink

A Baltimore custom house official ha[illegible] Maryland legislature to change his [illegible] from Hugg to Hambleton Perh[illegible] the New York *World* he thought Hugg [illegible] dangerous name in leap year

A most acceptable novelty introduced [illegible] short time ago is a spirit lamp of [illegible] silver in the shape of a dynamite bomb [illegible] loaded at the bottom and will not upset [illegible] matter what rough usage it receive

Miss Homershom who is lecturing in [illegible] and on nursing recommends that the [illegible] room should contain only two chairs— [illegible] comfortable one for the nurse and an [illegible] comfortable one for the visitor who [illegible]

A handsome jewel box brought from [illegible] other side is of rosewood and [illegible] with golden scrolls and velvet [illegible] a heavy gold frame is [illegible] enameled leather The interior [illegible] with green satin

In expensive brooches a recent [illegible] is a Cupid of [illegible] rings of diamonds [illegible] leaves composed of diamond [illegible] holding aloft in the right hand [illegible] forty three small brilliant

The number of young women [illegible] steadily decreased for the last [illegible] years and is now only [illegible] per cent of w[illegible] was eight years ago It takes a pretty [illegible] be a successful canvasser and pretty [illegible] have no trouble in getting married

M. Worth says that the Parisian ladies [illegible] greatest dancers in the world Eng[illegible] women are justly proud of their perfect [illegible] but the French lead the world in [illegible] elegance and the [illegible] by the easy way in which they wear [illegible] dresses

Ng Yee [illegible] the name [illegible] woman who recently [illegible] [illegible] the California [illegible] She is a [illegible] a well known cigar manufacturer [illegible] Francisco

It is said that the [illegible] though employing a [illegible] dresses make nearly all the [illegible] youngest children and [illegible] cuts to pieces and trims th[illegible] to her own taste [illegible] back with the need [illegible] embroidery

A niece of John Stuart Mill [illegible] most successful debut in Italy [illegible] the stage The [illegible] chosen the name of [illegible] which to be prof[illegible] use for her debut [illegible]

Mrs Patti [illegible] government at W[illegible] and has [illegible] is an expert [illegible] good sal[illegible] own language [illegible] though he [illegible] address

[illegible] Among prospective hal pening [illegible] and Failing entertains a few frie[illegible] Monday of this week The two wedding[illegible] April are already the absorbing topic [illegible] conversation The party promised by [illegible] K, O, N G, for April 17, has been pos[illegible] indefinitely The Aristos Club clos[illegible]

SOCIAL EVENTS.

How Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

The Assembly Club's First Concert—Mr. Coursen's Last—Miss Ladd's Angling Party—Mrs. Frank's Dinner Party.

VANITY FAIR.

What the Chimney Sang.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped, and her babe she tossed
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
And said, as her teardrops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said, as they closer drew,
"'Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through,
'Tis a fairy trumpet that just then blew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the man, as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself, "It will surely snow,
And fuel is dear and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
Was man, and woman, and child, all three,
And said, "It is God's own harmony,
This wind we hear in the chimney."
—*Bret Harte.*

The unkindest gastronomic cut of all is lobster salad from the canned article.

Look not upon the orange when it is frozen, for therein lies several hours of suffering.

In the matter of price, diamond-back terrapin are now to be compared to church steeples.

Dealers and housekeepers say it has been a splendid winter for sausages and buckwheat cakes.

Women desiring to enter the London Society of Lady Dressmakers have to furnish testimonials of their "social position" as well as of character.

Sandwiches of grated turkey or chicken, very highly seasoned, have had an unusual run this season at the fashionable luncheon parties in New-York.

The queen of England speaks German in her home circle, while her daughter, the new empress of Germany, converses in English in Berlin.

Marion, Iowa, has a broom brigade composed of ten young ladies of that city. During leap year they propose to sweep all the old bachelors off the face of the earth.

Our Jewish young ladies, says the *Hebrew Standard*, if they fail to catch on this year, need not lose heart, for next year is leap year also according to the Jewish calendar.

They have a new cheese in Paris described as of "bright, golden yellow and very strong." It would not be surprising if it was found to have come from this country.

The fountain brooch and pendant is an unique idea. It is composed of a lion's head in enamel, from the mouth of which hangs a diamond set so as to represent a stream of water.

There seems to be an increase of medical advisers who now preach only two meals a day, and "no nibbling" between meals. Those who advocate economy in this life applaud the recommendation.

Miss Agnes McClellan, local editor of the Seward (Neb.) *Democrat*, is only 15 years old. Her presumed instead of vexing the soul of the reporter with the eliminating blue pencil she uses only the sweetest pink.

A Baltimore custom house official has had the Maryland legislature to change his name from Hugg to Hambleton. "Perhaps," says the New York *World*, "he thought Hugg was a dangerous name in leap year."

A most acceptable novelty introduced a short time ago is a spirit lamp of oxidized silver in the shape of a dynamite bomb. It is loaded at the bottom and will not upset, no matter what rough usage it receives.

Miss Homersham, who is lecturing in England on nursing, recommends that the sick-room should contain only two chairs—"one, a comfortable one, for the nurse, and an uncomfortable one for the visitors who stay too long."

A handsome jewel-box brought from the other side is of rosewood and is ornamented with golden scrolls and velvet. On the cover, in a heavy gold frame, is a landscape painting on enameled leather. The interior is lined with green satin.

In expensive brooches a recent importation is a Cupid of satin-finished red gold, with wings of diamonds, sitting on a branch of leaves composed of diamonds and pearls, and holding aloft in the right hand a wreath of sixty-three small brilliants.

The number of young women book agents has steadily decreased for the last seven years, and is now only 30 per cent. of what it was eight years ago. It takes a pretty girl to be a successful canvasser, and pretty girls have no trouble in getting married.

M. Worth says that the Russian ladies are the prettiest dressers in the world; English women are justly proud of their perfect complexions; the French lead the world in real elegance, and the American ladies impress one by the easy way in which they wear gorgeous dresses.

Ug Yee Tam is the name of a Chinese woman who recently arrived in San Francisco. She is possessed of wonderful beauty and the Californians have gone wild over her. She is a sister-in-law of Lee Kong Yu, a well-known cigar manufacturer of San Francisco.

It is said that the czarina of Russia, although employing a houseful of seamstresses, makes nearly all the clothing for her youngest children, and also takes their new suits to pieces and trims them over according to her own taste. The empress has a knack with the needle and makes beautiful embroidery.

A niece of John Stuart Mill has made a most successful debut in Italy on the operatic stage. This young lady (Miss Coleman) has chosen the name of Verra Verrenski by which to be professionally known. She chose for her debut the part of Lucia di Lammermoor, and seems to have captivated her Italian audience at once.

Mrs. Pettit Lyle Collins is employed by the government at Washington as a reader of "blind handwriting" in the dead-letter office. She is an expert at this business, and is paid a good salary. She claims to read every known language except Russian and Chinese. One thousand letters a day usually pass through her hands, but she only deals with the addresses.

Periodical nonsense appears about the alleged luxuries and dainties served to people who frequent Florida hotels during the winter season, and strawberries, fresh peas, tomatoes, etc., are enumerated. As a matter of fact none of these things are served at any Florida hotel as a regular custom and the table d'hote is ordinary in every sense, and often very inferior to the best hotels at the North. Condensed milk and canned vegetables "have the call" and "dainties" and "luxuries" and "dainties" are taken from New York.

Mrs. Hannah D. Knott is president of the town council of Syracuse, Kas. She is a motherly-looking dame of 45, and proprietor of a large millinery establishment. Mrs. Knott is also a member of the committee on streets and crossings and of the committee on finance. Her committee have built 10,000 feet of sidewalk, and graded and improved streets and alleys, and they have never had a complaint made of their extravagance, and they flatter themselves that they have expended the people's money judiciously.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

The week has been very gay. Miss Ladd on Tuesday evening gave a progressive angling party; the last popular concert of Mr. E. E. Coursen's series took place at Masonic hall Wednesday evening; on Thursday evening Mrs. G. P. Frank gave a dinner; and the Assembly Club on Friday evening gave its first dance at Academy hall. The members of the Assembly Club may, by the way, congratulate themselves on having such an able and efficient committee as the executive "nine" have proved themselves to be. The committee not only takes all the work on its own hands, but is quite capable of doing it. Among prospective happenings Mrs. [illegible] Failing entertains a few friends [illegible] of this week. The two weddings for April are already the absorbing topic of conversation. The party promised by Company K, O. N. G., for April 17, has been postponed indefinitely. The Aristos Club close their season next Saturday by giving a large hop. Whatever of interest has transpired the past week will be found appended.

The Assembly Club.

On Friday evening the Assembly Club gave the first dance of the series, on that evening inaugurated. The academy drill hall never presented a more brilliant scene. The music was good and everybody seemed bent on having a good time. The affair was a success in every particular, and fully demonstrated the judgment shown, in electing that august committee of "nine," who manged the entire dance. The refreshments were excellent, the cake and sandwiches being especially nice, and were provided by some ladies connected with some of the numerous charities of the city. The club most certainly starts out with flattering prospects. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. W. H. Effinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. S. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. Allyn Beck, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Janion, Mr. and Mrs W. B. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N Deady, Mr and Mrs. D. S. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. George Good, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McCraken, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. S. Heitshu, Mr. and Mrs. Zera Snow, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Coursen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs C. J Reed, Mr. and Mrs. F. Woolsey, Judge and Mrs. C. B. Bellinger, Major and Mrs. Sumner, Col. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs Langfitt, Mrs. T. B. Wilcox, Mrs. H. E. Jones, Mrs. H. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. R. McCraken, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Mrs. M. S. Burrell, Mrs. R. Stott, Mrs. J. Myrick, Miss Flanders, Miss Belcher, Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Couch, Miss Lee, Miss Effinger, Miss Eugenia Smith, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Williams of The Dalles, Miss Gussie Marshall, Miss Evelyn Wallace, Miss Savier, the Misses Trevett, Miss Donelson, Miss Stout, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Waiting, Miss Tisdale, Miss Dagmar Tisdale, Miss Mattie Hoyt, Miss Goodwin, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Failing, Miss Ladd, Miss May Failing, Miss Bonnie Laidlaw, Miss Helen Teal, Miss Frank, Miss Browning, Miss Buckley, Judge Matthew P. Deady, Mr. J. C. Flanders, Mr. S. B. Linthicum, Mr. W. L. Boise, Mr. Ralph W. Hoyt, Mr. T. Scott Brooke, Mr. James Canby, Mr. F. B. Eaton, Mr. Clarence Glisan, Mr. L. Allen Lewis, Mr. John Effinger, Mr. E. R. Adams, Mr. Fred. M. Gilmore, Dr. Thomas B. Perry, Mr. F. R. Strong, Mr. Eberhard Carson, Mr. Fred. V. Holman, Mr. George F. Holman, Mr. D. O. Taylor, Mr. J. O. Lewis, Mr. E. H. Palmer, Dr. Will. Jones, Mr. F. A. Knapp, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. George B. Markle, Jr., Capt. B. B Tuttle, Mr. W. S. Ott, Mr. J. T. Valentine, Mr. M. W. Goldsmith, Mr. S. O. Wasserman, Mr. H. E. Taylor, Mr. Henderson B. Deady, Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, Mr. George W. Hoyt, Jr., Mr. Charles E. Ladd, Mr C. E. Carr, Mr. H. J. Green, Mr. James Laidlaw, Mr. B. M. Lombard, Mr. C. H. Brown, Mr. H. B. Tronson, Mr. H. E. Brooke, Mr. J. M. Wallace, Mr. J. C. Kaufman, Dr. C. L. Nichols, Mr. Doane, Mr. E. L. Brown, Mr. W. F. Burrell, Mr. E. T. C. Stevens, Mr. Ed. Buckley, Mr. Carl Spuhn, Mr. T. J. Conroy, Mr. McClernand, Mr. C. H. Martin and Mr. H. C. Cabell.

Mr. Coursen's Last Concert.

On Wednesday evening, at Masonic hall, was given the last of the series of four subscription concerts, which have been of monthly occurrence during the past winter. These concerts have been musical treats, and under the direction of Mr. E. E. Coursen have been very successful. The feature of this last entertainment was the superb handling of De Beriot's music by Master Alfred Holt, a youth scarcely more than 13 years of age. He played the "9th concerto, 1st movement," in a most delightful manner. His splendid bowing won for him the admiration of the house, in the first instance, and the distinctness of his fingering, in the highest position, was almost marvelous, when the fact is considered that his fingers are yet short and comparatively weak. He earned and received the encore of the evening. Master Holt promises to become a great virtuoso if he does not check the bent of his genius, and proper advantages are presented to him. Mr. Coursen may well feel proud of his young pupil. In the duo "Drift, my Bark" (Kuecken), with Mr. Franklin, Mrs. Walter Reed's fascinating contralto never sounded to better advantage. There is an original expression in her vocalization that cannot fail to charm her listeners. It is needless to say that she also pleased the audience in the duo with Mrs. E. E. Coursen, "Echoes" (Moir). Her final aria "Seguedilla," from "Carmen" (Bizet), she executed most exquisitely, but refrained to respond to an encore almost as vociferous as the one given Master Holt. Mrs. Edgar E. Coursen sang "Spring Song," a soprano solo by Weil, with violin obligato. Miss Eva Wallace sang "In the Golden Eventide," (Pinsuti) in excellent manner and in response to a recall, the beautiful little ballad of "The Broken Pitcher," with exquisite expression. Mrs. Carl C. Fallenius' piano solo, "Recollections of Home" (Mills), met with appreciative recognition. The two trios for piano, violin and 'cello, played by Miss May Cook and Messrs. Coursen and Van Oterendorp, "No. 1, Second Movement" (Mendelssohn), "No 1, Fourth Movement" (Mendelssohn) and the "Hungarian Dances," Nos. 4 and 2 (Brahms) for piano, (four hands) violin and 'cello, by Mrs. Fallenius and the above named lady and gentlemen, were grandly rendered and left no room to doubt the edification of the house. Mr. N. E. Skinner's three tenor solos were well received, but three numbers on a short programme are rather too many for one person. These concerts have been very delightful, and it is hoped that Mr. Coursen will not allow too long a time to elapse before he begins another series.

Church Concert.

On Tuesday evening a grand church concert was given at the Taylor-street M. E. church, corner of Third and Taylor streets. The concert was excellent and well attended, and was under the musical supervision of Mr. A. Dobbins, leader of the Taylor-street church choir. In a programme of such general excellence it would be hard to particularize. The singing of Mrs. C. C. Gridley, of East Portland, a pupil of Mr. Dobbins, was, however, a rare treat, and she received a hearty recall, as did several others on the programme. Besides those whose names appear in the programme, the following ladies and gentlemen took part in the choruses: Mrs Duniway, Miss Kellitt, Miss Davey, Mrs Aram, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Muer; Messrs. Insley, Hoyt, and Pierce. The following is the programme:

Chorus—"Dying Christian" . . . Harwood
Choir.
"Air Varie"—Violin solo . . . Vieuxtemps
Edgar E. Coursen.
"Sing, Smile, Slumber"—With violin obligato, . . . Gounod
Mrs. C. C. Gridley.
"Deserted Am I", . . . Thos Koschat
Messrs. Ford, Northrup, Lee and Gilmore.
"Forever and Forever" . . . Tosti
Mrs. Reed.
"Chorus of Angels"—Organ solo . . . Scotson Clark
Mrs. Smith.
"Till Breaking of the Day" . . . Pinsuti
Mrs. Goodsell.
"O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast"—Vocal duet
Messrs. Northrup and Lee.
"The Maybells and the Flowers" . . . Mendelssohn-Dobbins
Mrs Gridley, Miss Grace Davey, Mrs Goodsell and Mrs Reed.
"Andante Tranquillo" . . . Debriot
Edgar E. Coursen.
Non e Ver, ("'Tis is not True)" . . . Mattei
A. Dobbins.
"Redemption Hymn" . . . J. C. D Parker
Mrs. Reed and Chorus.

Reception at the Merchants.

Lieut. James A. Turner and wife, intimate friends of Mr Jacob Haas, of the Merchants hotel, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, where they were recently married. Mrs Turner, formerly Miss Belle Sullivan, was one of the leading society ladies of San Francisco and is sister of Congressman Sullivan. Last evening a reception was tendered them at the Merchants, and after indulging in a grand collation the company withdrew to the parlors, where a happy and pleasant evening was spent. About forty guests were present, and no pains were spared by the host and hostess in giving their guests a good time. To-morrow Lieut. Turner and wife depart for Sitka, Alaska, where Lieut Turner is stationed. They were well and favorably impressed with Portland and hope to visit here soon again.

Evening Reception.

On Thursday evening last a reception was given in honor of Mrs. Richard Schmidt, by Mrs. Dr. W. Weatherford and Mrs. L. M. Harper at their residence, 423 Fifth street. Mrs. Schmidt, who has been residing in Oakland, Cal., for the past eighteen months, is visiting relatives and friends in this city, who were pleased to meet her on this occasion, which proved to be most enjoyable. The evening was spent in social conversation, music and dancing. At 11 o'clock a bounteous repast was served, after which dancing was resumed and continued in until past midnight. Everybody was made to feel perfectly at home, and expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. Among those present were: Mrs. Richard Schmidt, Mrs. Dr. W. Weatherford, Mrs. L. M. Harper, Hon. M. C. George and wife, J. D. Sutherland and wife, J. M. Cress and wife, C. L. Bennett and wife, D. W. Taylor and wife, James Turner and wife, F. C. Anderson and wife of Minneapolis, Capt. S. S. Douglass and wife, B. M. Bird and wife, Mrs. E. A. Swope, Miss Ella Bird, Miss Nora Thomas, Miss Lucy Carter, Miss Johnson, Dr. J. A. White, A. Thomas, Dr. S. I. Barrin, Frank Schmidt, C. E. Weatherford, W. Weatherford, L. F. Steel and I. F. Powers, Jr.

Pleasant Concert.

On Saturday evening the pupils of Cook's musical institute gave a recital. The following programme was well rendered to an appreciative audience:

"Tripping Through the Meadows" { Piano A. { Mamie Drake, Winnie Cole; Piano B. { Estella Comstock, Lizzie Comstock
"Still I Love You" (vocal) . . . Tosti
Miss L. D. Jones.
"In the Country" . . . Lange
Miss Cora Hosford.
"The Kerry Dance" (vocal) . . . Molloy
Miss Eva Davenport.
"Bonnie Doon and Bonnie Dundee" (piano) Pape
Master Ira F. Powers.

PART II.

"The Mill" (two pianos) . . . Jenson
Misses Carrie Colman and Gussie Chemin.
"'Tis Not True" (vocal) . . . Mattei
Miss Emma Versteeg.
Melodie in F . . . Rubenstein
Miss Genevra Caukin.
Selection (violin) . . . Gustave Miller
"He of All the Best Nobles" (vocal) . . . Schumann
Mrs. Lizzie Struble.
Scotch Airs (piano) . . . Rive-King
Miss Annie Fliedner.
"Trust Her Not" (quartette).
Miss L. D. Jones, Mrs. Lizzie Struble, Mr. J. H. Cass, Mr. E. Cook.

Mrs. Carson's Dancing Party.

On Friday evening Mrs. J. C. Carson gave a dancing party at her residence on North Nineteenth street, which was a delightful affair. At 11 o'clock a splendid supper was served, after which dancing was resumed and continued until a late hour. Among those present were: Miss Fannie Therkelsen, Miss Katie Barrett, Miss Grace Wallace, Miss Georgia Gill, Miss Maud Sommerville, Miss Bertha Breyman, Miss Bessie Sewell, Miss Florence Wells, Miss May Morse, Miss Stella Sherlock, Miss Winnie Cole, Miss Sherlock, Miss Edith Williams, Miss Strowbridge, Miss Paxton, Miss Lillian Durham, Miss Clara Dekum, Miss Elva Humason, Misses Fannie, Lizzie and Minnie Carson, Miss May Norton, Messrs. Frank Sommerville, Frank Barrett, Russell Sewell, Ernest Dosch, George Dekum, Edward Norton, Willie Kapus, Willie Holman, Otto Breyman, Emmett Bellinger, R. E. Hurgren, Willie Wallace, John Carson, Ira Francis, Hunter Wells, John Wells and George Chance.

Farewell Party in East Portland.

The Ladies' Leap Year Social Club, of East Portland, gave their farewell party for the season, to their friends at Armory hall, last Monday evening. Many from both sides of the river were present, and all had a very pleasant time. The programmes were very neat and original in design. The ladies have, during the season just closing, given the most pleasant and successful series of socials ever given in East Portland, and have the grateful thanks of those who were honored with invitations to their dances. Parsons's orchestra furnished excellent music. A return party will be given to the club by their friends, Wednesday evening, April 18. The following ladies on the several committees deserve especial mention: Mrs. W. B. Glendenning, the Misses O'Mally, McGowan, Campbell and Wittenberg.

Miss Ladd's Angling Party.

On Tuesday evening Miss Ladd entertained a few friends in a most charming manner at a progressive angling party, at the residence of her father, Mr. W. S. Ladd, on Seventh and Columbia streets. The evening was enjoyably passed in the new and fascinating amusement, during the course of which some delicious refreshments were served. Among those present were: Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs W. S. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ladd, Miss Ladd, Miss May Failing, Miss Milly Failing, Miss Savier, Miss Trevett, Miss Stout, Miss Donelson, Miss Henrietta Failing, Miss Mary Stout, Mr. Chas. E. Ladd, Mr. W. L. Boise, Mr. S. B. Linthicum, Mr. Allen Lewis, Mr. James Canby, Mr. Duncan Taylor, Mr. L. C. Spuhn, Mr. Scott Brooke and Mr. H. C. Cabell.

Surprise Party at Dayton, W. T.

Last Friday evening a very pleasant surprise party was tendered Joda Morris at his father's residence. The evening hours were spent in playing games, etc., after which a delicious supper was served, which had been prepared by Mrs. Morris for the occasion. At about 1 o'clock A. M. the party dispersed, all having had a most enjoyable evening. The following young folk were present: Miss Daisy Brown, Miss Maude Wolfe, Miss Belle Eckler, Miss Carrie Ping, Miss Rose Ross, Miss Luceal Aldrich, Miss Celeste Ayers, Miss Stella Dorr, Miss Nettie Gough, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Flo. Kenny; Messrs. Will Garrett, Ralph Ward, Harry Wolf, Fred Dorr, Willie Rogers, Milton Kribs, Will Fouts and Bert Dorr.

Dinner Given to Miss Montgomery.

Miss May Montgomery, who is traveling through the Eastern states with her father, Mr. J. B. Montgomery, is having a delightful time. According to last reports she was in Washington and had just been entertained at a dinner, given in compliment to her by Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois. Among the distinguised guests present were: Senator and Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom and Senator and Mrs. Charles B. Farwell, of Illinois, Professor and Mrs. Golding-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Mr. and Mrs. F. P Powers, Hon. William Walter Phelps of New Jersey and Mr. J. B. Montgomery.

Our Own Club.

Miss Ella Kaufman entertained Our Own Club at her residence, on North Sixteenth and F streets, last Tuesday evening. The evening was spent in playing drive whist and dancing, after which a nice repast was served. The closing dancing party will be given at the residence of Miss Carrie S. Rosenblatt, corner of Eighth and Alder streets, about the end of this month. Due notice will be given later

Notes.

The marriage of Miss Mary Lambert and Mr. Alden B Graham will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents at Milwaukie, April 25.

Vague and uncertain rumors are afloat to the effect that the members of G company, O. N. G., are contemplating an entertainment of some sort in the near future.

The Aerial and Moss Rose Social Clubs gave parties to their friends at their respective halls last evening. At the next party to be given by the Moss Rose four elegant prizes will be given away

The party which was to have been given by Company K., O. N. G., on April 17th has been indefinitely postponed. This action of the committee is taken on account of the company being as yet without a captain.

The closing of a series of complimentary socials given by Willamette Tribe, No 6, Improved Order of Red Men occurred at the Red Men's hall last Wednesday evening. The party was largely attended by friends of the order, music was furnished by Geo. Parsons's string orchestra and all went home well pleased.

The ladies of George Wright Post, relief corps, G. A. R., give a social at their hall next Friday evening. Ice cream and cake will be served. The small hall will be devoted to drive whist, and the large one will be used for dancing. The ladies having charge are Mrs N. S Pierce, Mrs W. L. Powers, Mrs C. G Staples and Mrs R H. Schwab

The ladies of the Literary and Musical Society gave a leap year party Wednesday evening at the G. A. R. hall, corner of First and Taylor streets. The affair was well attended and very successful. The young ladies on the committee are deserving of great credit for the excellent manner in which all the arrangements were made and carried out.

Personal.

Miss Eugenia Cunningham is visiting friends in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gould left yesterday for California, overland.

Miss Albina Page is having a pleasant winter at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Nixon (formerly Miss Agnes Dolph) has been spending the winter in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon expect to pay Portland a visit this coming summer.

Mrs. D. S. Tuthill will leave early in May for a trip on the continent.

Mrs. B. B. Tuttle arrives home to-day from a protracted visit in California.

Miss Georgia Stinger, of this city, has gone to McMinnville on a short visit.

Miss Celia Goldsmith, of Eugene City, is in the city visiting Mrs. M. Bollack.

Mrs. A. S. Bernstein has returned to Portland, after an absence in the East.

Mrs. Dr. Spiney, of Albina, has gone to Southern California for her health.

Mr. R. C. Washburn of Seattle is a passenger on this morning's Northern Pacific train.

Mrs. Walter Reed left for San Francisco Friday night. She will be gone several months.

Mrs. S Redlich, of San Francisco, is visiting in the city at the residence of Mr. P. Wasserman.

Miss Bonnie Laidlaw leaves for her home in England on May 3. She will accompany Mrs. Tuthill.

Mrs R. B. Wilson and Miss Couch have returned from their Southern California and Mexico trips.

Mrs Berryman Jennings, of Oregon City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs Miller, at Sprague, W T.

Mrs. H. E. Jones and Dr Will Jones have returned from an extended visit in San Francisco and Oakland.

Miss Carrie Bettman, of San Francisco, is visiting her relatives in this city. She is the guest of Carrie S. Rosenblatt.

Miss Nannie Kelly, a daughter of Judge J. K. Kelly, of this city, is described by a Washington letter as being one of the most charming and accomplished young ladies in the nation's capital.

Col. L Fleischner and Mr. I. N. Fleischner leave for New York Thursday en route to Europe. Anson Hotaling will accompany them. He left Friday for San Francisco, and will join the Messrs. Fleischner at New York.

Belden—Everson.

On March 20, at the residence of Mr. J. B. Everson, at Hubbard, Marion county, Miss Emma Belden was united in marriage to Mr. J. B. Everson, of this city. Rev. Mr. Eason performed the ceremony. A wedding supper and reception followed.

The Colored People.

The Henry Highland Garnett Literary Society held a most interesting business meeting last Wednesday evening, and made all necessary arrangements for debating at the meeting Wednesday evening of this week, at 8 o'clock sharp, of the following question: "Resolved, That the soldier is greater than the statesman." Following this will be select readings by two or three of the young ladies, concluding with a paper on education, or some other leading subject of the day, by Miss Mary Goodman.

For delegate to the county convention W. H. Woods received 106 votes last Wednesday at the primary election, while Wm. Brown received only forty-seven votes; and to say that Mr. Brown and his friends were much surprised is putting it mild indeed, because Mr. Brown and his friends had been given to understand all along by the managers that by all means he, Brown, should be placed upon the regular ticket of the organization.

Easter exercises at the Zion A. M. E. church under the auspices of the Sunday school scholars were of the most elaborate kind. The display of flowers was gorgeous.

SALEM NOTES.

Personal.

Mrs. H. B Holland is home from a visit to Oregon City

Mrs. Andrew Bray, of Portland, is the guest of Mrs. S. W. Church.

Mrs. S. B Parrish, of Portland, is the guest of Miss Hally Parrish.

Mrs. J. M. Coomer has returned from a two weeks' stay in Portland.

Mrs. Jos. Aiken is visiting her sister, Mrs. Homer Hallock, in Portland.

Miss Minta Wilcox, of Hillsboro, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Good.

Miss Helen Morgan, of Portland, is on a visit to the family of her uncle, Hon R. H Dearborn.

Mrs. Dr. H. R. Holmes has gone to Walla Walla, W. T., and will remain for a time with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W Epler have arrived from California and will spend the coming summer in Salem.

Mrs Sumter Craig, of Corvallis, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs Chas. Calvert.

Mr. I. S. Watson, traveling agent of the State Insurance Company, is making a tour of Eastern Oregon.

Mr E. W. Langdon, of Napa, California, is spending a few days with friends and relatives in Salem and Albany

Mrs E. Menefee, of Colorado, and Mrs. John Giesy, of Aurora, were guests of Mr and Mrs. R. . . Hendricks, during the week.

Mr. Claude Gatch, of Ladd & Bush's bank, was called to Seattle last Monday by the news that his brother Leigh was about to die of consumption.

Mr. H. Fenner, Mr. and Mrs. D Peeking and daughter Mayme, of Ohio, and Mrs. Bessie Fields, of Halsey, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W Q. Adams, on Church street

Miss Maggie Cosper very delightfully entertained a number of her friends at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. T Gilbert, on Thursday night. Dancing cards, games and lunch were the features of the evening

WHIST PARTY.

The Salem Whist Club met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E M. Waite on Friday night. These occasions are always interesting, and this one was particularly so.

PLEASANT AFFAIR.

The ladies of St Paul's Episcopal guild gave a very agreeable sociable at the residence of Mrs Rhoda Edes, on Edes hill, Tuesday night. A large number of young people was present, and dancing, games, luncheon, and other amusements served to while away a very pleasant evening.

JOINT MEETING

The Alta-Hesperian and Athenæum societies held their regular joint meeting on Friday night, at their hall on State street. A large number of friends and members were present, and after the rendition of the programme an adjournment was taken to Diamond's hall, where the time was pleasantly spent till 12 o'clock in dancing. Following was the programme:

Inst duet . . . Edith Hughes and Jessie Dalrymple
Oration . . . Frank Davey
Vocal solo . . . Grace Gillingham
Remarks . . . Tilman Ford
Quartette . . . Misses Scriber, Hall, Lindsey, Dearborn
Recitation . . . W. F. Dugan
Inst solo . . . Lulu Hirsch
Essay . . . M. W. Hunt
Banjo trio . . . H. Keller, C Chase and G. Brown

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Amateur Theatricals.

The production of "Kathleen Mavoureen," by the amateur dramatic talent of this city, was the event of the season. The house was full and the good points of the play were all well received. All sustained their parts most admirably and deserve great praise. The ball after the performance was largely attended and about 2 o'clock in the morning all went home highly gratified with the evening's enjoyment.

Johns—Eberle.

On Monday last Miss Flora Johns, a charming young lady of Vancouver, was united in marriage to Mr. W. W. S. Eberle, a well-known lawyer of Portland. The ceremony took place at the residence of Hon L. Johns, the Rev. J. R Thompson officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the near relatives of the contracting parties being present. After the ceremony the bride and groom left for Portland, where they will reside in future on Twelfth and Market streets. The best wishes of her numerous Vancouver friends follow Mrs Eberle.

City and Garrison.

Miss Goodwin, of the garrison, is visiting friends in Portland.

Lieut Mulhall returned from a six months' leave of absence during the week.

Miss Hattie Johnson, of Portland, made a short visit to this city during the week.

Mrs C Shepherd, of Portland, is visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs Ranck, of this city.

Capt. Western, who has for some time past been on sick leave, has returned to the garrison.

Miss Carrie Sladen came home for the Easter holidays, but returned to Portland Tuesday morning.

Mr. Cass Proebstel, of this city, is to be married at Silverton, Oregon, on the 10th inst. to Miss Clara Mount. It is to be hoped Cass will remain with us and bring his bride with him.

Col. S. McConihe starts in a few days for the East, having been granted a month's leave of absence.

Misses Jessie Wintler, Kate Wall, Nellie Durgin and Kate Morrice came home for a few days last week.

The tennis season has opened at the garrison, and the club practices daily. Several new members have been recently added.

The Arlington Club gave a very pleasant masquerade ball at the Standard theater last Tuesday evening, which was quite well attended.

The first hop since the Lenten season was held in the garrison hop room last Wednesday evening. Good music and a pleasant time generally was had.

During the performance on Monday evening Mr H. H. Brewster in springing to the crag, hurt his ankle quite severely, and for several days has moved on crutches.

NATIONAL GUARD MATTERS.

Second Regiment Notes.

The regular meeting of the military board will occur at Salem to-morrow

Capt L. H. Montayne, brigade quartermaster, O. N. G., was in Salem Tuesday

Quite a number of officers from the Second regimental district will be present at the officers' convention in Portland this week.

Congressman Hermann is feeling very confident of passing his bill for the relief of the National Guard organization in the way of arms, ammunition, etc.

Col T. C. Smith and Quartermaster Sergeant I. S. Watson attended the muster and inspection of C company at Eugene City on Saturday night last. Col. F. E. Patterson was the inspecting officer.

There is now talk of having a grand celebration at Salem on July 4, and having, as the especial feature of the occasion, a sham battle. A, B and I companies of the Second, would take part, and Sedgwick post No. 10, G. A. R., would also participate in the battle. C Co., Captain Butterfield's well-drilled boys of Eugene, have also expressed a willingness to come down, in case their expenses were paid, and troop A, cavalry, from Sheridan, have promised to join in the fray in case of its taking place, not saying anything of "Jack Green's old cannon," now lying idle back of B company's armory. This would be the greatest celebration ever held in Salem.

Third Regiment Notes.

The Third regiment will be well represented by its officers in the convention.

Col. Morgan has appointed M A. Moody, of The Dalles, first lieutenant and ordnance officer of the Third regiment.

The Third regiment now has nine companies, but the election of a colonel may be deferred until the July encampment.

The Third regiment target range at The Dalles is finished and is the best in the state, and the first practice shoot will be held Saturday, the 7th, at 4 P. M.

The uniforms for the regimental drum corps of the Third regiment, at The Dalles, were received on the 5th, and they are fine, making the boys feel proud.

I company, of the Third regiment, was organized at Joseph March 27, electing F. S. Ivanhoe captain, A. W. Gowan first lieutenant, and J. A. Rumble second lieutenant.

H company, of the Third regiment, was organized at La Grande on March 26, electing G. M Richey captain, N. B. Harris first lieutenant, and Wm. Stephens second lieutenant.

K company, of the Third regiment, was organized at North Powder by Col. A. L. Saylor March 31, electing Miles Lee captain, J. A. White first lieutenant, and C. T. Irvine second lieutenant.

The Third regiment will go into camp at The Dalles on the 2d, 3d and 4th of next July, and besides the drill, parades and a sham battle, there will be a prize for target shooting, open to a team from any company of National Guards who go into camp.

The field and staff of the Third regiment have offered two medals to be presented after the next quarterly inspection, next June, one to the best soldier in the Third regiment and one to the man in C company who shall bring in the most recruits up to that time who stay and make good soldiers.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Juveniles will be here again next week. They have had the most successful Sound trip of any dramatic organization for a very long time. The company play a return engagement of two nights at Tacoma this week, where they have caught the town

The George Wessells company close their engagement to-night with Joaquin Miller's melodrama "The Danites." "My Pardner," "Michael Strogoff" and "The Stranglers of Paris" have been given during the week to only a fair business. Outside of Mr. Chapell, the support has been weak.

The "Stranglers of Paris," David Belasco's strong melodrama, was well given last night at the New Park.

NEW PARK THEATER.

The Harrison & Rodgers Company commence their engagement to-morrow night with the latest successful melodrama, "The Paymaster." Although new to Portland, this play has already made a favorable impression wherever it has been presented. An interesting story, plainly told and clearly defined, is the foundation of its plot, and like all dramas of its class it abounds in stirring situations and the different acts are each marked with a strong and well-wrought climax. The hero of the story is a young officer in the British army and the scenes of the play are laid in and around Inshavogue barracks, giving to the scene painter ample scope to display his art. The company carry with them complete sets of scenery for the play specially constructed for its production. The cast is made up of well-known artists who give a perfect rendering of the different characters.

Sporting Notes.

R. E. Bybee has returned from California.

The movement to organize a new rod and gun club seems to hang fire.

As soon as the weather settles the tennis courts are to be rolled and newly marked.

A baseball nine is on the eve of organization on this side of the river. It will probably be called the Portland B. B. club.

Joe Knott, manager of the Willamette baseball nine, has gone east of the mountains. Secretary Joe Beveridge will manage the nine this season. He is preparing for a tour through Montana and Utah.

On Monday evening, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Rowing Association, the following directors were elected: J. Readman, F. R. Strong, A. B. McAlpin, A. S. Whiting, E. M. Arthur, J. Spidore, D Loring and J. P. Marshall.

CHURCH NOTICES.

New Church—Service at Cook's Musical Institute, 11 A M. Subject: "The Doctrine of Correspondence."

Trinity Mission Chapel—Corner of Eighteenth and Q streets. Sunday service at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 10 A M

Trinity Church—Corner of Sixth and Oak streets. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

First Presbyterian Church—Corner Third and Washington. Sabbath school at 9 45 Rev H. A. Newell, of Salem, will preach morning and evening

Young Men's Christian Association—Corner First and Salmon streets. Lecture at 4 P. M. by Rev. I. D Driver; subject, "The Miracle of the Resurrection."

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meets at Red Men's hall, corner Second and Salmon streets, at 7 30 P. M. The lyceum meets at 11 A. M. All are invited.

Swedish meeting will be held in Plymouth church, corner of Fourteenth and E streets, Sunday 3 30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Hjalmar Anderson, evangelist.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Taylor and Eleventh streets. Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 12.30

St. Stephen's Chapel—Corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 o'clock with celebration, and at 4. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free

First Congregational church, corner Second and Jefferson streets—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Bible school at 12.30. Society of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 P. M. Evening service, 7:30 P. M.

Swedish Evangelical Mission—Congregation hold their meetings at 103 North Thirteenth street, between F and G, Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., and during the week every evening except Monday. Missionary Rev. A. Lydell and Rev. C. Anderson, of San Francisco, will conduct the meetings.

Unitarian Church, corner Yamhill and Seventh—Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, of Seattle, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school as usual.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets, Rev. Warren H. Landon, pastor—Services at 11 A. M and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock. Young People's Societies' meeting for prayer and praise at 6:30 o'clock.

Taylor-street M. E. Church—Class meeting at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 o'clock on "Man, the Image of God." Sunday school at 12:15. Praise service at 6.30 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 on "The Imperfection of Human Knowledge." Strangers cordially invited.

Hall-street Methodist Episcopal Church—Services at 11 A. M. by the pastor, J. W. Klepper, at 11 A. M., Subject: "The Resurrection of Christ." Sabbath school at 12 15 Services in the evening at 7 30 Subject, "The Great Salvation." Seats are free. All are cordially invited.

St. John's Presbyterian Church—Corner Sixteenth and M streets, Rev. J. V. Milligan, acting pastor. Preaching 11 A. M.; and 7 30 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; Young People's meeting, 6 30 P. M. Reports of church work for the year ending April 1 will be read at the morning service

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Advent Church, corner of G and Tenth streets, Elder C H. Boyd—Morning and evening services at the usual hours.

St Francis' Church, J and Eleventh streets—Easter services. Sunday school at 2 P M. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock.

Sellwood M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. by the pastor.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9.45 A. M.

Adams-street M. E Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 2 P. M. Preaching at 3 30 P. M.

First Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30.

Sellwood Presbyterian Church—Rev. E. T Ingle will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Mizpah Presbyterian Church, Ellsworth street, Rev. William Morrison, pastor—Public worship every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:15.

First Presbyterin Church, corner Ninth and J streets—Rev. D. O. Ghormley, pastor. Divine services on Sunday, April 8, at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Rev Daniel Gamble will preach. This will be Mr. Gamble's last Sabbath in East Portland. Sunday school at 12:30; Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Strangers welcome.

Arabian Nights.

Iskender Bey, the distinguished importer of rare Oriental rugs, embroideries from Constantinople and Teheran, has just arrived in Portland and opened a grand display of his goods at 128 First street. He will sell them all at auction on Tuesday, April 10, and no doubt this will be the most attractive sale that ever took place on the Pacific coast.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to work mornings and evenings for her board. Apply 307 Second street. 1t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF 5 YEARS' experience, a position in a gallery. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, care Oregonian. 8a3

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE SITUATION in cannery or logging camp. Address P. S., care Oregonian. 8a3

CLERKSHIP WANTED BY A GOOD BOOK-keeper with money to invest in sound business. Address A. D., care Oregonian. 8a1

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY and competent milliner, a position in charge of store or trimming department; several years' experience in charge. Desire change on account of climate. Satisfactory references given. Address, care Oregonian, MRS. M. F. BISHOP. 8a7

A NURSERYMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIence wants situation. Address R. B., care Oregonian

A YOUNG MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the city wants a situation to make himself generally useful in some business house; has a stylish horse and neat wagon suitable for light delivery. Address Outfit, care Oregonian. 7a4

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUation in grocery store, or will drive a delivery wagon; have had four years' experience in the grocery business; good references given. Address J. F. L., 375 Third street. 7a3

WANTED—SITUATION IN PRIVATE PLACE as gardener; 7 years' experience. Address R. H., care Oregonian. 6a3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE East, situation in a grocery store, wholesale or retail, can keep books; 7 years' experience; excellent testimonials. Address A. R., care Oregonian. 6a3

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING ALL kinds of repairing neatly done at reasonable prices. JOHN MARX & SOMMER CO., Fifth st, between K and L, East Portland. 28m1m

A POOR WOMAN WITH THREE SMALL CHILdren wishes a situation to do housework or as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box 22, Drain, Oregon. 13m1m

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—GIRL OR BOY WAITER FOR WALlula Hotel. Inquire at 28½ Washington st. 8a3

WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN FOR COOKing and general housework. Apply bet. 9 and 11 A. M at 167 North 19th, cor. I street. 8a-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SOBER AND competent cook. Address G. E., care Oregonian.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO COLLECT accounts in Portland and vicinity. Bond required. Apply to WM. H. STREET, rooms 12 and 13, 167 First street, Portland, Oregon. 1t

WANTED—A COOK FOR A SMALL FAMILY. Inquire at 384 E. Park, near Montgomery st 8a2

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER. INQUIRE cor. Fourth and Ash streets. JOHN WATRIN.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing and ironing. 243 Ninth st., S. W. cor Main.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR LIGHT housework and to take care of children. Inquire at 29 Second street, between Ash and A. 6a3

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework in a private family. Call at 235 Tenth street, corner Main.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS; none but first-class need apply. Call on or address D. G. FRERICHS, Tacoma, W. T. 6a3

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE, FROM one to four horse power, suitable for pumping from deep well. H. B. OATMAN, 114 First st. 8a2

WANTED—A TENANT FOR FOUR ACRES OF land near Summit Station, with three room house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. P. O. LOWNSDALE, 35 Stark st., or on premises. 7a1

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house for two persons to Jan 1, 1889. Address S. Feuchtwanger, care Neustadter Bros. 31mtf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES LAND 3 MILES FROM city limits. 40 acres improved, over 250 fruit trees in full bearing. Price $35 per acre. 7a4 STORY & RUSSELL. 81 Stark street

THE BEST TWO LOTS—ONLY $800 CASH 50x 150, block 28, Albina, must be seen to be appreciated. DR SWAIN, 195 First street. 6a7

FOR SALE—360 ACRES OF LAND, THREE miles from Middleton, in Washington county, Oregon. Address Jos Delaney, Overland Hotel, First and C streets, Portland.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND TWO miles from the city limits of East Portland, all level and good land. You can have it for $125 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance in monthly installments. 27m2w H. B. OATMAN, 114 First st. Portland

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE FURNITURE OF A NINE-ROOMED lodging house, and house for rent. Apply at 328 Second street. 8a8

FOR SALE FARM WAGON, ONE MARE 6 years old. Inquire at stable, Front and Mill sts. (7a4

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY HORSE, color bay, nice mane and tail, drives single or double, good saddle horse, perfectly gentle. Inquire at 25 B street. 7a7

FOR SALE—OWING TO POOR HEALTH OF present occupant, a newly furnished lodging house doing a good business. Apply at 4th st., cor Ash (6a

FOR SALE—A 22-FOOT CENTER-BOARD sloop, adapted to Columbia river waters, rigged and painted; price $100. Address C. B. CARDINELL, Box 434 Portland, Or. 5a1m

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE FURNITURE of four rooms, all new; rooms to rent if desired. Call at room 1, Stone's block, First and Market sts. (tf

FOR SALE—A LARGE HALL SAFE, WITH burglar proof chest. Apply to W. A. DALY & SON, 15 Stark st. 14mtf

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order, price $90. 13mtf TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures. Apply corner of Third and Ash sts. 6tf F. BOTEFUHR.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Apply at 298 Clay st. 6a3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 340 Second st., cor. Market. 8a3

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room for gentleman, with use of bath. Apply at 87 Fifth street. 1t

FOR RENT—A BAY WINDOW FRONT ROOM and two others, en suite or single. Inquire at 247 Sixth street. 7a3

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING with use of bath, at 233 First street. 3a7

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT 402 Fourth st, to respectable parties that can give references. 27m-2w

TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF THREE ROOMS each, front room with bay window, and suitable for housekeeping, 372 First street. 5atf

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to respectable parties, very reasonable, at 42 Fourth street, corner Ash. 8m1m

FOR RENT—GOOD ROOM IN BRICK BUILDing, at Front and Washington streets. R KILLIN, owner, Room 14, Strowbridge building, First and Alder streets. 5atf

COMMERCIAL MEN—TWO LARGE SAMPLE rooms to rent. Apply at 167 Second st. 15mtf

NICE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT—SUITABLE for dentist or doctor. Apply 167 Second st. 15mtf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—AN EIGHT-ROOMED NEW HOUSE with use of bath, at 328 Taylor; rent $25. Apply at 206 Seventh street. 8a3

FOR RENT—A MODERN IMPROVED EIGHT-room newly and completely furnished house, on street car line, $35 per month. Address G. A. R., care Oregonian. 7a4

A GOOD HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE for sale. Apply at 193 Seventh street. 7atf

FOR RENT—ON MARQUAM'S HILL—6-ROOM house hard finished, with two lots, good well and cistern, fruit and berries; $8. Inquire 77 North First street, corner E. 7a8

FOR RENT—STORE AT CORNER THIRD AND Salmon sts. Inquire of M. C. Lyon, 125 Front st.

FOR RENT—BUILDING NO. 106 FIRST ST., 25x200 feet; two-story and basement. T. L. BAY, 45 Morrison street, room 7. 7a7

FOR RENT—HOUSE ON SECOND AND CARruthers street. Inquire next door. 6a3

FOR RENT—A MODERN TWO-STORY EIGHT-roomed house, at 450 Fifth street. 6atf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, HOLLAday addition, five minutes' walk from R R bridge and two ferries. Apply 91½ N. First st., Portland (6a3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms. Inquire 431 Third st., cor. College. 6a7

FOR RENT—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE ON J ST, near 19th. All modern improvements, heated with hot water system throughout. Apply at MRS. GARDNER'S, Nineteenth, bet. D and E. 29mtf

FOR RENT—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, MODern improvements, 301, Columbia street, three doors from 12th; key at 305 12th street. 6a4

FOR RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, WITH 8 ROOMS, modern improvements, 414 Fifth st, $25. Inquire Boyd & Arnold, Agents, 102 First st. 24mtf

FOR RENT—A FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, 247 Alder street; gas, bathroom, cellar, large woodshed and pleasant yard, complete house furnishings for sale to renter, cheap. KATE N. TUPPER.

FOR RENT—A NICE 2-STORY HOUSE, H ST, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, with modern improvements, containing 9 rooms. Apply at 51 First st, between Pine and Ash. 24mtf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—A FRONT FURNISHED ROOM, with bay window; board if desired. Northeast corner Fourth and Oak streets. 6a1m

FOR RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WITH board, nicely furnished; also other rooms; terms reasonable. 194 Columbia st, cor. Eighth. 2atf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LINDORES ABBEY, CAPTAIN KINSELLA, from Pisaqua—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Consignees.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Nager & Cain, doing business at La Camas, Clarke Co., W. T., is dissolved from this date. April 7, 1888. (7a6) JOHN NAGER.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE REGULAR ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the A. P. Hotaling Co. will be held at the office of the company, corner First and A streets, on Friday, April 13, 1888. 7a1w I. KAUFMAN, President.

FLY SCREENS—THE ONLY PERFECT, BEST and cheapest. GORDON, Carpenter, 188 Third st., near Taylor. 1a1m

HAVE YOUR ROOFS REPAIRED AND INsured by the Portland Roof Insurance Company, 245 Second st. 30mtf

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—TATUM & BOWEN will remove on February 1 to their new store, 137 Front street, between Washington and Alder, where they will carry a full line of Machinery and Printers' Supplies. 24jtf

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st, Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD—BIDS FOR furnishing wood for Stark street Ferry Co.'s boats for the term of one year, from May 1, 1888, will be received until Tuesday, April 17. For particulars apply to Capt. Robertson, on board boat. 4atf A. J. KNOTT, President.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED BIDS WILL BE received at the office of Hawgood & Habersham, 20 Washington st, until Tuesday, April 10, for the following work on the Ilwaco & Shoalwater Bay Railroad: 3000 lineal feet of trestle and roadway at Ilwaco, 1000 lineal feet of trestle, more or less, along the line; 65,000 cubic yards of earth, more or less. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned (30m12) HAWGOOD & HABERSHAM.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUTCHERS, WHERE ARE YOU? COME AND see us, and we will turn over to you a good, well equipped butcher business, with two horses and wagon, also a slaughter house and 13 hogs and an established trade, for $850. KRAEMER & VOOS, Real Estate and Money Brokers, Room 5, Mulkey Blk

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS FOR Sale—Doing a business of $30,000 to $45,000 a year, in one of the best and most promising towns in the valley. For particulars inquire of CHURCHILL & MONTEITH, Lebanon, Oregon. 8a1m

JOB PRINTING OUTFIT, ALMOST NEW, INvoices $800, will be sold for $600, complete, with good quarto press. Apply to LEWIS & DRYDEN PRINTING CO., Oregonian building, for particulars

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURING business. The present owner of the business is a practical manufacturer, and has plenty of sale for his goods. He wants additional capital and a man who is able to take charge of the books, with good references. Capital required $4000—$6000. Particulars inquire of 5a6 KRAEMER & VOOS, Room 5, Mulkey Block.

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS, a good investment. Apply to L. M. Hidden, Vancouver, W. T. 4atf

$2500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN general merchandise store two hours from Portland, best business opportunity in the Northwest. Inquire of H. E. BATTIN & CO., 130 Front st, Portland. 9m1m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO. WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) Commission Merchants in general and dairy produce, 107 Front street, between Washington and Stark

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO. SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MME. NELSON, THE GREAT SEERESS, TELLS past, present and future. Consultations on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; ladies $1, gentlemen $2. 134 Stark st, bet. Sixth and Seventh. 9m1m

MRS T. B. McMILLEN, PSYCHOMETRIST. Diagnosis and healing disease by magnetism a specialty. The poor treated free on Fridays. Residence and office, bet. C and D, on First st, McMillen's addition, East Portland. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS, ROBT. COLlier & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved set works. Castings and Machinery of all kinds, Engines, Boilers, etc., repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets, Portland, Oregon. 10mtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts. Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 32 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing, 67, 69, 71 Front street, Portland, Or.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PORTLAND CIGAR FACTORY (H. RUFFIN), Fine Havana Cigars, 48 Alder st., bet. 2d and 3d.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

The grand jury report isn't much for literary style, but it is full of wise suggestions

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Ashland, Jackson county, is organizing a board of trade. Ashland has always been a live town

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Democrats of Connecticut, a manufacturing state, have refused in their platform to approve the tariff policy of the administration.

The "periodical activity" of the democratic office-holder in Oregon would make the Eastern mugwump groan if he could witness it

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Those who habitually refer to Albina as a "tough" town will please take notice that the jail is empty. The East Portland jail is likewise empty

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A democratic paper calls the platform its party has just adopted in this state "a rattling document." It may "rattle" its makers before all is done

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It is unnecessary to ask why the Mills bill does not propose free trade in sugar as well as free trade in wool. Sugar is a product of the democratic South

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It is now announced that Donnelly's book "The Great Cryptogram" will be published May 1. The folly has been so discounted that the book will fall still-born

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By all means the Chinese lepers at the poor farm should be returned to their own country at the earliest opportunity. The suggestion made by the grand jury is in line with the practice at San Francisco

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Southern California would be an excellent field in which to work for immigration into Oregon and Washington. Large numbers are arriving there whose attention might easily be turned in this direction

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Having given the democratic party control of the presidency, through his efforts in New York St John is now endeavoring to give that party control of the senate of the United States, through his efforts in Oregon

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The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the governor of Oregon, by releasing Pearl Page on her promise to leave Oregon "showed singular ideas of morality." It certainly is unfair for one state to unload its criminals on another

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In the state prisons of New York there are 2000 convicts wholly idle. Demagogy as a means of gaining the "workingmen's vote" has adopted a policy that causes the convict of the state to be supported in idleness by the workingmen

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St. John always bobs up where his democratic brethren have most use for him. Hence his present appearance in Oregon. But he never appears in a Southern state at an election time as an advocate of political thirst party prohibition

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St. Louis, through her directory claims a population of 449 160. Chicago's population, since several great suburbs have been taken into the city, is believed to exceed 800,000, and will probably be fully 1 000 000 by the time the census of 1890 is taken

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The new dress of THE OREGONIAN is from the type foundry of Palmer & Rey San Francisco. The perfect finish of the type, the clearness of impression, and beauty of the letter are quite as satisfactory to the proprietors of this paper as they must be to its readers.

The democratic members of the ways and means committee have had a conference with the Louisiana delegation and agreed to modify the Mills bill by raising the tax on sugar in exchange for the votes of members from that state. This is a good specimen of "reform statesmanship." It does not frame a bill such as it thinks the country needs but with reference solely to party interests

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A woman recently carried off the prize in an Eastern co-education college for the best essay. Her subject was that somewhat decayed and rather worm-eaten historical chestnut, "The Roman Senate Under the Empire." A far livelier and more interesting theme would have been "The American Senate Under Plutocrats." This might be symbolized by a pack mule. Patriotism stumbling under a load of money bags

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The grand jury found the Portland city jail a disgusting place, "fit to breed pestilence." Besides being faulty in construction and unwholesome in other respects it is too small for the needs of the city. It should be sold and the money thus secured should be spent in construction of a city hall on one of the plaza blocks suitable not only for the purposes of a jail but for general city offices including city court room and council chamber.

All over Oregon there are old and long neglected orchards which have been suffered to become breeders of the codlin moth, aphis, caterpillar and other noxious insects. One of these orchards will breed pests enough to destroy the fruit of a whole county. In the vicinity of Portland are orchards of the kind. Since the owners are so utterly careless the legislature ought to provide for the destruction of all these orchards. The matter could be attended to through the county courts

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Joshua Jones died in New York City the other day. Among his other property is a tract of land between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, the Central park and the Bloomingdale road, which was bought by his father in 1800 for $100 and has been in the family ever since. It is now worth more than $15 000 000 not in consequence of improvement [illegible] of the energy and industry of the citizens of New York. In fact it is a sign[illegible] of an enormous "unearned increment"

In the river and harbor bill now pending in congress the Columbia river receives attention to the extent of $600 000. Our delegation in congress has labored with unflagging zeal to secure appropriations of sufficient magnitude to give them actual value. Since this is the presidential year and since Mr Cleveland for the first time (and probably for the last time) in his life is taking great interest in Oregon, the bill that contains these items of so great importance to our state will hardly be vetoed by him—unless it reaches him after the June election and he learns from the result of that election that he can by no possibility get the vote of Oregon in November

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The charge by Wade Hampton that Sherman's troops burned Columbia, South Carolina, after its evacuation by the rebels is sufficiently refuted by a letter from Capt. Wood of the regular army in the *North American Review*. Capt Wood after detailing the circumstances attending the approach of the Union army to that city, says that he was in one of the four Iowa regiments which headed the advance and was in the first boat load of volunteers who crossed the Congaree while Gen Logan was laying pontoons. He states that the depot was burning when they caught their first glimpse of the city and before a Union soldier had crossed the river. When seventy-five men had been carried over the Congaree by flatboats an advance was made to the state house. These were the first Union soldiers on the ground, and they took possession of the capitol two hours before General Logan received the mayor's surrender of the town. As they hurried through the streets in skirmish line they passed a long pile of baled cotton, which had been set on fire in several places either by General Hampton's soldiers or by the residents themselves. A high wind was blowing at the time and the flames rapidly communicated with the town. Capt Wood denies most emphatically that the Union soldiers were either responsible for the destruction of the town or guilty of any acts of vandalism. "Wade Hampton," he remarks, "knows as surely as he is a living man that his command set fire to that cotton and indirectly burned down the city of Columbia, and his reiterations of innocence convince me not only of his consciousness of guilt, but also of a personal motive, be that what it may."

THE TWILIGHT OF POETRY

In a recent discussion of the decadence of American poetry Edmund C Stedman, critic, poet and broker, points out that the twilight of poetry prevails alike in both England and America. This is true and we need not go far to find the reason for it. The age is one of most intense and increasing utilitarianism in both England and America and such age cares only for such light poetry as amuses, diverts and recreates the mind just as fiction does. There is nothing in the thought, mood, mode of popular life in England or America upon which a great poet could feed or by which he could be stimulated to effort that would be acceptable to the public

The "reform age" of England from 1828 down to 1868 was favorable to poetic effort as was the "reform age" in America from 1835 to 1865, because there were great questions of vast moral seriousness that kept our political and social sea heaving to and fro. During such a time the eloquence of a poet has a chance to win the public ear, but with these questions either sunk out of view by solution or dismissed in despair of settlement there is nothing in the present situation that makes a great poet possible, and the past has already been exhausted by the great singers of the century

The clever verses of society (satire and humor) get a hearing easily to-day, and no department of literature is so thoroughly and so profitably worked as the field of fiction. A busy, commercial, utilitarian age likes to be amused, but it is too tired when not at work to welcome a great poet whose genius must really rest on gravity and dignity of thought and expression rather than brilliant but shallow flippancy of utterance

But for slavery and the war for the Union the best poetry of America would never have been written. The taste for the Longfellow school of poetry is about exhausted; the poet that best pleases the American reader of to-day is rather of the school of Holmes, who has no peer among our poets as a writer of a stirring lyric, a copy of witty verses of society, or a poem of pure sentiment and refined pathos. Beyond the light of Holmes the American of intelligence and culture does not care for American poetry, and what is true of America is equally true of England, where Longfellow is a greater popular favorite than their greater poet Tennyson

A SIMPLE ISSUE

The main question in politics presented to the voters of Oregon this year is a very simple one. Upon it republicans and democrats will divide on the strict party lines

It is the natural issue between the parties. Shall Oregon support the republican party and its policy, or the democratic party and its policy?

The activity of the democratic national administration and its intrusion through its agents and officeholders into the political affairs of the state, give a challenge to republicans, and the question therefore is whether Oregon shall be republican or democratic. On this proposition all who prefer the democratic party and its purposes will vote democratic, while on the other hand there is nothing left for those who prefer the republican party who approve its achievements and take pride in its history, but to vote for and with that party. The man who votes the democratic ticket this year is a democrat and can be nothing else, and this is a fact that those who are not democrats will not fail to consider

Whether the republican party or the democratic party shall have the ascendant in the United States senate depends on the result in Oregon in June. If the republicans lose the senator to be chosen by the legislature now to be elected in this state the democrats will get control of the senate of the United States. They now control the house of representatives. The present question for the voters of Oregon is, shall they also control the senate?

Nor is this all. There is a possible combination of states in which the electoral vote of Oregon would decide the presidential election. New York, New Jersey and Oregon added to the Solid South would re-elect Cleveland. If the democratic party should carry the coming presidential election the supreme court of the United States would be made democratic. It is quite certain that during the next four years all the members of the supreme court of republican antecedents will pass away. A democratic president then would have it in his power to make this tribunal wholly democratic, and of course he would do it. An important question then is, shall Oregon contribute by her electoral vote to this result?

These are the prizes for which the democratic party is contending. Hence the spirit and activity with which it is entering the present canvass. The logic of the situation draws the line sharply between the two parties. Democrats this year will all vote as democrats; republicans cannot do otherwise than vote as republicans

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Jacob Sharp, the famous briber of the "boodle" aldermen of New York city, died last week disgraced, despised by every honest man and lamented by nobody unless by his wife and children. He lived a long life; he never sought the good of anybody. He used his money to tempt his fellow men and to rob the city of a valuable franchise. He had no intellectual culture; he had a kind of instinct, a sort of hound's power to scent a chance to steal a dollar or hire somebody to steal it. He did not make money as a business man makes it by talent, energy, shrewdness and industry, but he [illegible] by bribing cheap fellows to steal for him. He did not spend money nor engage in wholesome enterprise to make money. He was a mere sharper and trickster who did not make money, but stole and potted the money that legitimate men of business made, a vulgar thief, briber and miser

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The grand jury very justly condemns a police policy which requires special officers charged with the duty of enforcing the law to get their principal support from those who are violating, or who may be expected to violate the law. This system has always been a shame to Portland. It is in fact the fruitful source of many crying evils. A policeman who is paid by gamblers and prostitutes is practically under an engagement which prevents him from doing his duty as an officer. He thus becomes a servant not of the law, but of the criminal classes

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Persons who did not see the historic cities of Constantinople and Teheran can go and see the grand exhibition of Oriental art goods at 128 First street, which will be sold at auction on Tuesday, April 10

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. S G Skidmore & Co.

THE OHIO CENTENNIAL.

Governor Foraker Makes a Stirring, Patriotic Address

MARIETTA, April 7—The city hall was too small to accommodate the throng that gathered this beautiful morning to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Gen Rufus Putnam and his band from the Mayflower. The first formal part of the programme to-day was the address of welcome by Governor Foraker who alluded warmly to the memories they were celebrating. Particular reference was made to the effective works of Manasseh Cutler and his associates and co-laborers in demanding and securing the basis of freedom as a condition precedent to their occupation of the soil of the great northwestern territory. Its first organic law was that immortal instrument, the ordinance of 1787, and the generous liberal patriotic action of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Delaware in voting as they did by their representatives in the old continental congress that slavery, although an acknowledged institution with them, should not be allowed to put its accursed blight on this fair heritage.

Hon George F Hoar, United States senator from Massachusetts, was then introduced and delivered the oration of the day.

After the oration of Senator Hoar was delivered ex-President Hayes was called out and made a brief address spirited and eloquent. He was followed by Bernard Peters, editor of the Brooklyn *Times*, in a graphic sketch of German pioneers. In the afternoon several overflow meetings were held in churches, while at the city hall Hon J Randolph Tucker made an oration. He was followed by Hon E E Hale

SAD SUICIDE

Destitution Causes a Man and His Wife to Take Poison.

NEW YORK, April 7—Hans Stockeved and his wife Fanny, a handsome woman of 21 years, took a dose of poison early this morning and died within an hour of each other after being removed to St Vincent's hospital. The husband was a Polish Jew. He had been out of work for some time. His wife was compelled to pawn almost everything she had of any value. Finally the father, mother and a five-months-old baby boy had to live on hard crusts of bread picked from the street and refuse barrels.

The pair lived in one room only. About midnight a Mrs Derring heard an unusual noise in Stockeved's room. She went out into the hallway and there saw Stockeyed, who looked as though he was intoxicated. His face was ghastly pale. His eyes glared and large beads of perspiration stood out on his face. Fearing the man might attack her Mrs Derring rushed back into her room and slammed the door. At 2 o'clock Stockeved knocked at the door and upon Mrs Derring opening it he said, as his face was black and blue, "We have taken poison, my wife and I." He then suddenly fell to the floor. Entering the Stockeved room Mrs Derring found his wife lying on a sofa as if dead with her babe clasped to her breast. In a minute or so she opened her eyes and said faintly, "Go for the police, we are dying." An ambulance was summoned and both were removed to the hospital. The husband died at 5 o'clock and his wife an hour later. The babe was at once transferred to the care of Matron Webb at the police headquarters

OHIOANS IN NEW YORK.

They Celebrate the Centennial of the First Settlement at Marietta.

NEW YORK, April 7—The gathering at Delmonico's to-night was the occasion of the third annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York and at the same time the centennial anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio at Marietta April 7 1788. President Thomas Ewing, arm in arm with General W T Sherman, lead the march into the dining room, followed by Hon Chauncey M Depew, Gen Wager Swayne, ex-Gov George Hoadly, Hon Stephen B Elkins, Carson Locke, B F Peixoto, Hon Whitelaw Reid, S P Avery, Richard Butler, A M Ferris, W Cochran, Wm W Este, O P Shiffer, Wm A Rogers, Hon Wm Windom, Hon B T Jones, Hon Murat Halstead, Hon J H Driscow, George Alfred Townsend, Andrew J Rickoff, J B Leavitt, Abner C Thomas, Mayor Hewitt, C C Shayne, J D Taylor, W H Eckert, Hon C A Dana, Ben Lefevre, Calvin S Brice, Cornelius N Bliss and about 200 other gentlemen.

Letters of regret were received from Gen Phil Sheridan, Senator John Sherman, Gov Hill, Congressman Charles H Grosvenor, Gov Foraker, Congressman E S Williams, ex-Congressman J E Follett, Senator Allison, ex-Gov Bishop, M E Ingalls, John R McLean, ex-Senator Harrison of Indiana, Senator Jones of Nevada, Senator Manderson of Nebraska, R T Kennedy and Senator Plumb of Kansas.

It was after 9 o'clock when the speaking began. Gen Thomas Ewing was the principal speaker

A SENSATION IN COURT

A Saloon Keeper's Daughter Successfully Opposes Her Father's Petition for License

PARKERSBURG, W Va, April 7—Yesterday witnessed an exciting scene seldom paralleled in a court room. In the court of Mason county was a case involving an application for license on the part of a prominent liquor dealer named Lavia. Petitions pro and con, signed by hundreds of citizens, were presented to the court by able lawyers and the case excited general attention. The court sustained the counsel in favor of granting a license, and the decision was almost rendered, when a daughter of the applicant, a beautiful young woman, rushed into the court-room. She raised her hands and demanded audience, which the court granted. Then the fair complainant sent up such an appeal that license should not be granted her father as has seldom been heard. It was couched in the most chaste language and burning with eloquence. For twenty minutes she held the judges and the vast audience spell bound.

The counsel for the applicant had said that the alleged petition against the granting of license was signed principally by women. Rising to her full hight the young woman declared that the fundamental law of the United States gave the right of petition to all, regardless of sex.

Her eloquence caused the judges to reverse their decision and they refuse license.

BLAINE IN VERMONT

Senator Edmunds Caught Napping in His Own State

PHILADELPHIA, April 7—The *Times* to-day views the triumph of the Blaine movement in Vermont as recently manifested in conventions and says: It is known that the Blaine leaders have been quietly working in Vermont for some time. In fact the still hunt was so complete in its success that it caught the friends of the other candidates napping. It is admitted by Edmunds's friends here that he was as much surprised as anybody. The complete success of the plan means the eventual retirement of Edmunds at the end of the present senatorial term. He ceases to be a political factor. As a piece of political shrewdness the Vermont movement is entitled to a place in the front rank. It not only led off in the fight for Blaine, and at the same time bowled out Edmunds, but it strengthens the importance of Blaine to his party by the unqualified support of a state hitherto ranked against him

HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

Rumored Existence of a Secret Gresham Organization

CHICAGO, April 7—A short time ago the existence was hinted at of a secret oath-bound organization whose chief object was the election of Judge Gresham to the presidency of the United States. It is now stated that the organization is not only in existence but is actively at work. It is known as the National Order of Videttes. A local paper which claims to have the most positive information on the subject says the organization has councils, or companies as they are called, in three-fourths of the important towns. It has twelve branches of the organization in Chicago and more than 100 in the state of Illinois

JACOB SHARP'S FUNERAL.

Every Effort Made to Keep it Strictly Private

NEW YORK, April 7—Nothing definite can be learned as to when the funeral of Jacob Sharp will take place. The family refuse to give any information on the subject and even the undertaker in charge is as ignorant on the matter as the public. He has merely been told to have everything in readiness to hold the funeral at any hour he might be called upon. It is thought the body will be taken from the house for burial to-night, the relatives hoping thus to avoid the obtrusion of curiosity seekers. Only the relatives and most intimate friends of the family are admitted to the house.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

Two Large Iron Manufactories at Chicago Suspend Payment.

CHICAGO, April 7—Owing to the depression in the pipe trade and to labor troubles which have caused a stoppage of the mills for nearly four months the Elm Iron & Bolt Company and the Centennial Tube Company have suspended payment. Their liabilities are $527,000 and their assets, consisting of valuable manufacturing sites, mills etc, amount to over $900,000. The mills when in full operation employ 800 men. The suspension has caused no excitement. It is thought the creditors will grant the firms an extension

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Concluded His Argument

WASHINGTON, April 7—Creed Haymond, solicitor general of the Central Pacific, concluded his argument on behalf of that road before the senate special committee to-day. The Central Pacific claimed there were certain equities in its favor under the creating act, and though the Pacific railroad commissioners gave little attention to these considerations and indeed say to some of them that they do not constitute a legal claim enforceable in courts of law, they have to bear in mind the fact that congress passed March 3 1887, and the president approved, an act recognizing that equities do exist between the government and the road that must be considered before any adjustment of the differences was finally made

For the Chief Justice's Widow

WASHINGTON, April 7—Leading members of the bar have had consultations for raising a fund for the widow of Chief Justice Waite. Plans are nearly perfected and it is believed that the main reliance will be upon subscriptions from the bar of the United States

American Grain Shut Out

WASHINGTON, April 7—Consul Monaghan writes from Mannheim, Germany, that the recent increase in the German tariff on wheat and flour practically closes the market against American grain

Ready for the House

WASHINGTON, April 7—A sub-committee of the appropriations committee has completed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill

To Attend His Daughter's Wedding

WASHINGTON, April 7—Representative Felton left for California to-night in order to attend the wedding of his daughter

Death of a Retired Officer

WASHINGTON, April 7—Col John H King (retired), died at his home in this city to-night

THE OREGON ALPINE CLUB

A Louisiana Gentleman Tells What He Thinks of Oregon—Proposed Excursions

The regular meeting of the Oregon Alpine club was held Friday evening last. After the usual routine business was transacted Dr Joseph Holt, late of New Orleans and for some years president of the board of health of Louisiana, being present by invitation, was called upon for a few remarks. He spoke briefly and to the point and commended the purposes and objects of the club in the most emphatic manner. He had traversed what we call the East from Canada to the gulf and declared it was astonishing to witness the prevalent ignorance about Oregon and its characteristics. If one inquired about France, Belgium, England, or even Abyssinia an intelligent answer, as a rule, would be received, but to ask about Oregon was simply to provoke wonder and astonishment. He related how it was that he was induced to come hither. In examining into the matter he concluded the climate must be similar to that on the west coast of Europe, and being almost broken down by climatic influences and hard work he felt a change of climate was imperative, and from all he could learn in every way he concluded that Oregon was the state in which he should locate. He spoke particularly about the Oregon exhibit at New Orleans a few years ago that first attracted his attention and caused him more fully to investigate the claims of this state for consideration. He was enthusiastic over the weather that he had seen since his arrival here and supposed he had seen about the severest ever known since the settlement of the country, his first experience after arrival being to cross the river on ice. He characterized the object of the club as being among the most wise plans for attracting hither a large number of people and closed with the expression of a most earnest wish that the people of our city could fully see the advantages to accrue from a wide spreading of all possible knowledge of our state in all its varied resources

Afterwards Prof J E Clayton was called upon. He briefly stated the reasons why he came to Oregon, that the vast mineral deposits within our boundaries had attracted him here; that in point of wealth in all the resources that go to build up a great state Oregon stood in the front rank, and that within a brief period an immigration would be pouring in upon us that would surprise us. He gave notice that he would go to the headwaters of the Clackamas in July and would like to have members of the club to accompany him

Prof Herbert Lang gave notice that he would like all who think of going to Mt Hood during the summer to report to him at an early day

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents

Business has been more active during the past week than in many preceding ones. The special feature is the transfer by Joseph Simon to the East Side Real Estate Co of a large number of blocks and portions of blocks at the northern end of Holladay's addition for a consideration of $125 000, which transaction aids in again making the east side showing far greater than that of all the rest of the county combined

The transactions for the week corresponding to this past one were

	Deeds	Amount
1886	8	$ [illegible]
1887	[illegible]	[illegible] 50
1888	66	[illegible] 00

It is something unusual to be able to record that even election matters have not seemed to have any dulling effect. On the contrary it appears as if an additional stimulus has been given by them. We do not say that such is the case, but merely that the fact is apparent that notwithstanding political canvassing, etc, business has moved in a more than ordinarily satisfactory manner

DISTRIBUTION OF FILINGS

	Deeds	Amount
Country and suburban	[illegible]	$ [illegible] 00
City property, west side	1	[illegible] 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
East Portland	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Albina	8	[illegible] 00
Cemetery	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Total deeds of transfer	[illegible]	$ [illegible] 00
Mortgages	20	[illegible] 00
Releases	10	[illegible] 00

DEEDS RECORDED APRIL [illegible]

A F Borthwick and wife to H C Stratton, [illegible] frac blk 12 Sullivan's, E P, April [illegible], $1000

Portland Savings Bank to same, [illegible] blk 8 blks 5, 6, 10, lot 11 to 18 blk 11, blks 1, 14 [illegible] Riverside, Albina, Jan [illegible], $1

J M Fittinger and wife to J B Knecht, lot 1 blk 22 Albina Homestead, April 6, $1

J Knecht and wife to H C Fittinger, lot [illegible], div[illegible] Little Homes, April 6, $500

Thomas J Evans and wife to C J Littlepage, lots 5 and 6, sec [illegible] Mountain View Cemetery, March 10, $5

M Patten and wife to F Larsen, lot [illegible] blk [illegible] Patton's tract, Jan 26, $100

Same to John McBurney, blk [illegible] M Patton's tract, Albina, April 6, $1

F A E Starr to Thomas Connell, und [illegible] lots 5, 6, 7, 8 blk 85, Stephens, E P, April 6, $1

Wm Plympton to H T Coffin et al, lots 5 and 6, blk 387 Marshall's, E P, March 29, $1100

H L Coffin et al to H E Pattee, same, March 29, $1400

James W Green and wife to Samuel Clifford, lots 6 and 7 blk 13 Albina, April 3, $800

Quitclaim: P Kelly and wife to Miss C Moore, Riverside, secs. 26, 27 [illegible], March 25, $6000

Carl Aberdroth and wife to R M Dunn, 3 acres sec 14, [illegible], April 5, $2250

R M Dunn to Mary Dunn et al, same, April [illegible], $3000

D Goodsell and wife to S M Mathisen, lots [illegible] and [illegible], T Quinn's add to Wayne, April 6, $1610

Same to same, same, April 4, $1550

H Hanson and wife to Sunnyside Land & Improvement Co, blk 8 Hanson's, E P, April [illegible]

BOND FOR DEED

D F Sherman to A C A Perkes, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, blk 2, Pittenger's, Albina, April 7, $1000

Removal

The agency of the Wilshire Safe & Scale Company has been removed to Messrs. Frank Bros. Implement Co, Nos 68 and 70 Front street, where they will carry a full and complete stock of safes and scales. Mr J R Hunter will hereafter represent and be the traveling agent for this well known safe and scale house.

Situations Wanted, Wants, To Let, For Sale, and all other classified advertisements will be found on third page

MEETING NOTICES

First Hebrew Benevolent Association—The annual meeting will be held at 69 Third street on Sunday the 8th inst. at 2 P M. Important business will come before the meeting. BEN'T COHEN, Sec.

DIED

In this city April 6 suddenly at Good Samaritan hospital Mrs Leonora Kline, aged 30 years, deeply regretted

Friends will please accept this the only intimation. Funeral will take place from A J Dekin & Co's Sunday at 3.30 P M

HAIR DRESSING
ALWAYS HAIR STORE 83 Yamhill St

R H SCHWAB & BRO, Leading Printers. Lowest Prices. 5 Washington st.

NEW TO-DAY.

ALL KINDS OF ROOMS AT THE EMPIRE. da*tf

STONEMASONS WANTED THREE OR FOUR good stonemasons cor Tenth and Main sts. 7a2*

PROPERTY IN SOUTH PORTLAND AT BARGAIN prices. J V ALLEN, 6 Washington st. It

LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPE-WRITER wishes a situation. Address C O, care Oregonian

DR J A JONES, 5 MORRISON, BET FRONT and First. Diseases of women a specialty. 15f1f*

20 GIRLS WANTED TO FILL SITUATIONS good wages. Apply Room 11 Dekum building

THE EMPIRE, ROOM 56 UNION BLOCK will find you just the rooms you want free of charge. 5a*tf

$4000—A BEAUTIFUL HOME NEAR SUMMIT station. J V ALLEN, 6 Washington street. It

YOUR WIFE SHOULD GO TO THE Hammam Baths, Second and Ash

DINING OUT IS A NECESSITY AT times. Call at TABLE [illegible] the [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD STEAK [illegible] for the door, none other need apply at 1 First street [illegible] 7a3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO 80 FIFTEENTH ST, bet E and F. Inquire at the Vienna, cor Second and Washington sts. 28f*tf

HOMELIKE—YOU CAN FEEL AT HOME and enjoy a good dinner to-day at SIMMONS, 92 Stark st. It

FOR RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE cottages in good neighborhoods. Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 69 Third st. 29m*tf

FOR SPEEDY AND BLOODED DRIVING horses apply to W H ISH, Great Western Stables, corner of Fifth and Pine streets. 7a-*

J W HUNT, RAILROAD CONTRACTOR, Wants 300 men to work at Wallula. 7a1m*

CHARLEY, MY BOY, LETS TO THE New York and see Hachency at lunch time to-day

GOING HOME TO-NIGHT STOP AT STONE'S for a box of Candies the like of which not found

JELLIED CANDIES AT SWEET LAND'S. Always something new. 48 Morrison street.

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM NICELY FURnished suitable for two young men with or without board. 315 H and Fourteenth streets. 6a1*

NO MORE INVITING PLACE AND BETter table is to be found in the city than the MAGNOLIA, in the Holton House

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 18f*tf

$4000—TWO NEW HOUSES, STABLE AND quarter block, prospective business. Stephens addition. J V ALLEN, 6 Washington st. It

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN TRACTS IMPROVED and unimproved from $10 to $1000 per acre. A L BORTHWICK, 133 First st

$10,000 WILL BUY A DESIRABLE BUSIness corner on First street facing east. GRAHAM & ANGEL. 5a*tf

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms (always rented) at No 15 N Third st, corner of B. Sold on account of sickness. 7a1m*

14C PER LB.—BEST EASTERN SUGAR cured Hams. Keller's Marmalade 20 cents per jar. J N Bristol, 44 Morrison st

OATMEAL OR CORNMEAL MUSH WITH good cream, hot waffles, muffins or rolls [illegible] the best coffee at the Freeman Coffee House, 30 Washington street. 1a*

$3500 FARM, 75 ACRES IN CULTIVATION, 16 miles south of Portland, [illegible] mill [illegible] miles from railroad station. J V ALLEN, 6 Washington street. It

FOR SALE—NEW FURNITURE CONTAINED in a house conveniently situated, of eight rooms, six steady roomers, four blocks from Postoffice. Address Rex, care Oregonian. 7a-*

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE A MODern built house, cottage preferred, six to eight rooms in desirable location. Address Frank Wolf, [illegible] corner First and A streets. 4a7*

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co, 30 Ash street. Telephone 65

PRIVILEGES FOR SALE—CANDY, LEMONade, [illegible] and cigar privileges in new base ball grounds in East Portland. Send bid. W McCOY, Ed Printer, First and Ash streets. 8a*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT J T Betts has withdrawn from the firm of Brown & Betts. (8a5*t) J A BROWN, J T BETTS. Portland Or, April [illegible] 1888

CHEAP—I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES at half price. F W ALLEN, 6a4* Steelman 171 Second street

MISS A TOLMAN, FORMERLY OF THE MILliners Bazar, at 253 First st, respectfully solicits the patronage of former patrons and others at her new Millinery Parlors 88 Washington st. bet 4th and 5th

6 ACRES ON WILBERG LANE, 1/2 MILE FROM Base Line road, well orchard finished, house, good barn and outhouses, a beautiful home. For a few days at $5000. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 10 North st, [illegible] East Portland. 8a3*

FOR SALE—ALL BOTTOM FIGURES—A HOTEL [illegible] stock of cigars, tobaccos and candies, also new and complete fixtures of the store, Fourth and [illegible] sts, East Portland. Call [illegible] or address [illegible], attorneys 2d and Washington sts, Portland. [illegible]

Lots 6 and 5 [illegible] block 18 Albina Homestead $4[illegible]
[illegible] lots in block 13 Albina $1600
Lots 2 and 3 block 3 Albina Homestead $450
Lots [illegible] and 4 block 14 Albina Homestead $800
[illegible] The Portland Real Estate Co 48 Washington st

GREAT SALE OF LACE CURTAINS AT MEIER & Frank's to-morrow and Tuesday. Walnut and ebony poles, brass trimmings complete given free of charge with each pair of curtains. All new designs just received of every grade and all cut in price for this grand sale. It

FOR SALE LOTS 100x150 FEET IN THE Bartsch Park Addition to East Portland for $600, $150 cash and remainder in monthly payments of $25 without interest. For further information apply [illegible] DAVIS & DUNLAP, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] Morrison streets

WANTED WORK BY THE DAY FOR TWO sisters [illegible] [illegible] cook for loggers [illegible] Inquire at Room 83 American Exchange Hotel, Front and [illegible] streets. [illegible]

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF A first class Eastern artist who [illegible] qualified in hair dressing. We invite the public in general to visit our establishment and guarantee [illegible] MISSES ROSENTHAL, 163 First st, [illegible] Morrison and Yamhill

WANTED A MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL [illegible] the drug [illegible] $400 [illegible] $800 [illegible] JAMES BUSSING [illegible]

BEST EASTERN SUGAR CURED HAM 14 [illegible] SIMMONS [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FINE YOUNG STALLION [illegible]

[illegible] CUTTER'S SILK [illegible]

NEW ULSTERS

WILL ARRIVE NEXT WEEK. SEND BUST [illegible] H B LITT

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of G A Steel & [illegible], First st, Portland, Oregon, until Wednesday, April 25, 1888, for the sidewheel steamer Clara [illegible], lying at Yaquina bay. Gross tonnage 47.60, permitted to carry thirty passengers, length 61 feet, beam 14 feet, depth of hold 5 ft 6 in. Two non-condensing engines 10 inch bore by 36 [illegible] stroke. Real estate will be received in payment [illegible] satisfactory. -9m eod [illegible]

SUNDAY TRIP.

STR LATONA, FOR OREGON CITY

Leaves Taylor St 10 A M 5 P M

ROUND TRIP 50 cts
7a2*

STATE TREASURER'S THIRTY FIRST NOTICE.

STATE OF OREGON, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SALEM, April [illegible] 1888

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are sufficient funds on hand to pay all outstanding warrants drawn on the general penitentiary, incidental, insane, idiotic executive, judicial, legislative, convict fugitive, printing or indigent funds, which have been endorsed, presented and not "paid for want of funds," also the following warrants drawn on the militia fund. Warrants numbered 2742, 2754, 2756, 2758 and 2759 and that all of the above warrants will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest will not be allowed after the date of this notice. (8a7) G W WEBB, State Treasurer

[illegible]

Special sale of a line of 22-inch Black Striped Silks, stripe effect, very desirable for Skirts and Drape[illegible] extraordinary Special price of

79 Cents per Yar[illegible]

SPECIAL TO-MORROW AND [illegible]

SILK DEPARTMENT

During the past week we have opened addition[illegible] Striped and Plaid Surahs, Moire Antiques, in black [illegible] fancy and evening shades, India Silks, India Pongee[illegible] Faille Francais, which we are selling at our

USUAL POPULAR PRICES.

FANCY SILKS —AT— 79 Cents per Yard, TO-MORROW and TUESDAY ONLY.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Here are a few Bargains that I am Offering.

PORTLAND

Elegant Queen Anne cottage and [illegible] block on Third street cheap

2 story dwelling house nicely finished, all modern conveniences, on line of Third street cars, price reasonable

2 story house 11 rooms, all modern improvements, on Thirteenth street, $6500.

1/4 block nearly fruit, 5 room cottage etc. $4000

1 lot, house 7 rooms, hard finished, $1700

1 lot, 5 room house, hard finished, $2100

All a short distance from street cars. Also several desirable lots at very reasonable figures

EAST PORTLAND

5 to 8 room hard finished houses in different parts of East Portland at the following prices: $1100 $1400 $1500 $1700 $1750 $1800 $2100 $2500 $3000 $3100 $3500 $4200, $4600 $5200 according to location, some very cheap, terms easy.

In vacant property I have some very desirable lots in all the different additions, ranging in prices from $200 to $2000 each. None are held at fancy prices.

ACRE TRACTS

3 acres adjoining Tibbetts addition on county road, perfectly level, price $4 50

6 acres 2 1/2 miles from bridge, $900

10 acres fine land 5 miles from Portland, Powell's Valley road, $1650

10 acres [illegible] miles south of bridge, East Portland, price $500 per acre

10 acre tract 1 mile north of Mt Tabor, unimproved, $175 per acre

10 acres fine land, all out in fruit, with house etc, 1/2 mile north of Base Line road, price reasonable

16 acres [illegible] about 2 1/2 miles from Portland, fine bearing fruit, cheap

20 acres (fraction over) 1/2 mile north of Mt Tabor, hay land, $200 per acre

20 acres (fraction over) part improved, near Mt Tabor, $400 to $500 per acre

25 acres high and sightly, with fruit and improvements adjoining Mt Tabor, cheap

80 acres Powell's Valley road, 8 miles from city, $35 per acre

Prices vary according to location and improvements. For further particulars call on

C W DUSTIN, Real Estate
No. 1 Morrison Street

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PORTLAND

$20 000—Business property 87 1/2 x 75 ft on Second st
3 000—Lot and 7 room modern house, East near 20th
1 800—Lot and 5 room house, Second st, near Meade
1 800—House and lot on South First st
3,500—Lot and 2 houses on South Seventh st
8,500—House and 3 lots in southern part of the city affording a fine view
[illegible] 000—Half block on [illegible] st, bet 17th and 18th.
2 500—Two lots on [illegible] st, bet. 20th and 21st.
1 800—House and 32 1/2 x100 feet on North 13th st
[illegible] 000—Sightly quarter block on South First st
1 400—Fine lot on Corbett st, near the Home
2 800—Quarter block on Gibbs and Multnomah sts.
1 600—Two lots near Children's Home

EAST PORTLAND

$2000—House and lot in Stephens's add, house cost $1400
1850—[illegible] quarter block on Ninth and [illegible] sts
5 750—Quarter block and 10-room house on I st
8500 each for 2 blocks on 26th, near N st
[illegible] 300—Quarter block on 16th and M st

ALBINA

1200 Quarter block and cottage near schoolhouse
800 Two fine lots near schoolhouse
160 Six lots in Albina Homestead at $160 each

SUBURBAN

[illegible] 00—[illegible] acres two miles west of Portland, bearing orchard, house, barn and running water
1600 [illegible] acres [illegible] East Portland, fenced, with orchard [illegible] living spring
1500 [illegible] acres [illegible] north of Mt Tabor

DAVIS & DUNLAP,
1 1/2 Morrison st, Portland Or

TELFER, STEARNS & CO.'S
LIST OF
REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

$ 5 500 One of the very handsomest blocks on Portland Heights
4 000 Lot and a fraction lot 81x101 with neat cottage [illegible] fruit and shrubbery, high and sightly location
1 800 [illegible] addition on 14th street
10 000 Business block on First street, paying good rental

EAST PORTLAND

5 000—A sightly block on 4th [illegible] Holladay's add, [illegible] good house [illegible] will pay 10 per cent on investment
6 000 A quarter block in Holladay's addition with [illegible] story residence, with all modern improvements, highly finished, also has [illegible] 5 room cottage. This is cheap property
6 500 [illegible] 12 3 100 acres [illegible] miles from East Portland on the Sandy road, has a fine house and other improvements, fruit, and is [illegible] spot for a home

TO IMMIGRANTS.

The best [illegible] county in Oregon to locate in is TILLAMOOK

Send stamp to H W LASSELLE, Tillamook, Tillamook [illegible] for description [illegible] agricultural and timber [illegible] small farms or long [illegible]

—FOR—

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

City Improved Property
City Unimproved Property
Improved Suburban Property
Unimproved Suburban Property
Dairy, Stock and Hay Farms and the Beautiful Portland Heights Lots

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark Street

Before Lots "go a booming" take a look at

SOUTHERN PORTLAND

And make an investment there that will lead to a competency.

LOCAL TRAINS now running four and five round trips daily. Lots cheap and terms easy.

A L BORTHWICK
7tf 133 1/2 First st, cor Alder

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, Buggies, Etc.

We will sell at our salesroom No 42 First st, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, at 10 A M,

Buggies and Harness, 150 Cases Peas, Show Cases, Counters, Merchandise, Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suites, Mattresses, Blankets, Lounges, Feather Pillows, Chairs, 100 Boxes Soap, 20 Chests Tea, etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND [illegible]

—OF—

ELEG[illegible]

[illegible]

PORTIERES, [illegible]

EMBROIDE[illegible]

Just imported direct from [illegible] by Iskender Bey [illegible]

AT AUC[illegible]

On TUESDAY, [illegible]

At 128 First Street, between [illegible] Sale to begin at [illegible]

W J O'CONN[illegible]

Catalogue of Goods on [illegible]

Are now show[illegible] importation of [illegible] Goods in

Wash[illegible]

Sateen[illegible]

Gingham[illegible]

—AND—

[illegible]

With Trimming[illegible]

the LATE[illegible]

AGENTS [illegible]

Jaeger's [illegible]

Under[illegible]

AUCTION [illegible]

—OF—

ELEGANT FUR[illegible]

I will sell at Residence No. [illegible] Yamhill and Thirte[illegible]

ON MONDAY, [illegible]

At 10 o'clock [illegible]

1 ELEGANT PERSIAN [illegible]
1 ELEGANT PARLOR [illegible]
1 Sofa, 2 Easy Chairs, 4 [illegible]

ALSO

1 Elegant Large Ebony [illegible]
1 Elegant Wardrobe [illegible] carved
1 do Ebony Secretary [illegible]
1 do Walnut Center Table [illegible]
1 do Walnut Music Rack
1 Black Walnut Bookcase
1 Ebony Bouquet Stand, [illegible]
1 Fine [illegible] Library [illegible]
1 Japanese Easy Chair [illegible]
1 Walnut Umbrella Stand [illegible]
Heating Stoves, Cooking [illegible]

A B RICHARD[illegible]

LOOK HERE

$4000 will buy 4 acres of [illegible] only 1 1/2 miles from [illegible] line of the [illegible]
$2000 for 8 acres of [illegible] from East Portland [illegible] er road. A good [illegible]
$2100 will buy one of the [illegible] East Portland [illegible]
$3000—Twenty acres [illegible] level, easily cleared [illegible]
$11 000—21 acres [illegible] 1 good house and [illegible] 1 bearing [illegible]
The best bargain [illegible]
For [illegible] line sightly location
For particulars call on [illegible]

Box 33.

S[illegible]ee [illegible]

FOR S[illegible]

2[illegible] tons [illegible]

BALFOUR, [illegible]

Money to [illegible] tate by the [illegible]

MULTNOMAH REPUBLICANS.

A Full County and Legislative Ticket Presented Yesterday.

Very Close Fight for Clerkship of the State Circuit Court—No Other Contest Except for Commissioner—State Delegates.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

State Senators	J. C. Carson, Joseph Simon, J. K. Wait, Donald Mackay.
Representatives	D. P. Thompson, R. P. Earhart, W. T. Hume, W. B. Gilbert, W. M. Ladd, S. R. Harrington, H. H. Northup, J. J. Fisher, J. A. Strowbridge.
Sheriff	W. R. Sewall
County clerk	E. C. Wheeler
Clerk of circuit court	John R. Duff
Recorder	W. L. Dudley
Treasurer	Frank Hackeney
Commissioners	D. M. Dunne, Benjamin F. Smith.
Assessor	George Harold
School Superintendent	W. A. Wetzell
Surveyor	T. M. Hurlburt
Coroner	A. P. DeLin

The republican county convention was called to order in circuit court room No. 1 by A. W. Witherell, chairman of the county committee, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Geo. A. Steel was elected chairman, A. N. Gambell secretary and A. W. Lambert assistant secretary. P. N. Shurtleff, Ross Merrick and T. T. Struble were appointed a committee on credentials, and A. W. Witherell, J. E. Mayo and Wm. Fliedner a committee on permanent organization and order of business.

The convention then took a recess of half an hour to allow the committees time to make up their reports.

The committee on credentials reported as delegates the names as published in Thursday's OREGONIAN, and the report of the committee on order of business is indicated by the detailed account of nominations subjoined.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Witherell, Mayo, Cardwell, Carson and Jordan were appointed a committee to recommend a list of delegates to the state convention, and were given fifteen minutes to report. At the end of that time they brought in a list of thirty-six names and the convention proceeded to ballot to elect thirty of these. E. R. Adams and N. Baum were appointed tellers and at the conclusion of the balloting an adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock, for dinner and to give the clerks an opportunity to count the votes. The counting was very slow, and it was not until 2:20 that it was finished.

Chairman Steel called the convention to order at that hour and it was announced that 68 ballots had been cast; necessary to a choice, 35.

The names of the delegates voted for and the number of votes each received are given below:

M. C. George	66	Chauncey Ball	56
Rufus Mallory	64	George L. Woods	56
George A. Steel	66	R. B. McGregor	56
H. W. Corbett	64	O. F. Paxton	55
B. P. Cardwell	64	Chas. A. Malarkey	55
Geo. H. Williams	64	James Lotan	51
D. M. Dunne	64	William G. Telfer	40
P. N. Shurtleff	64	F. A. Bancroft	31
J. Silverstone	63	P. Wagner	22
John Ogilbee	63	M. A. Flynn	17
W. S. Ward	63	J. E. Mayo	11
M. F. Mulkey	62	Ross Merrick	7
R. P. Earhart	62	Ross P. Scott	6
Jonathan Bourne, Jr.	61	D. Dunbar	3
J. C. Carson	61	D. Taggert	3
A. H. Tanner	61	J. C. Snover	2
Thos. A. Jordan	61	Col. Powell	1
A. W. Witherell	60	John Grover	1
E. B. Hill	59	T. Hislop	1
R. B. Williams	58	C. H. Hill	1
Sol Hirsch	58	F. C. Barnes	1
George L. Story	57	Col. Powell	1
Joseph Simon	57	— Stone	1

The first thirty in the above list, each of whom obtained over thirty-five votes, were declared elected.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

Joseph Simon, Donald Mackay, J. K. Wait, John Wilson and J. C. Carson were nominated. The vote was as follows: Mackay 68, Carson 67, Wait 67, Simon 54, Wilson 17.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

R. P. Earhart, D. P. Thompson, S. R. Harrington, J. A. Strowbridge, H. H. Northup, J. J. Fisher, S. F. Scott, W. T. Hume, Wm. M. Ladd, W. B. Gilbert and J. E. Mayo were presented. The vote resulted as follows: Northup 69 Strowbridge 68, Earhart 66, Thompson 64, Hume 64, Ladd 64, Fisher 61, Gilbert 59, Harrington 48, Scott 37, Mayo 15, J. W. Ward 1. The chair explained that ten of the nominees had received the requisite number of votes, whereas only nine representatives are to be elected. On motion of A. W. Witherell the nine receiving the highest number of votes were declared nominated.

FOR SHERIFF.

The names of William R. Sewall and Penumbra Kelly were presented. Sewall received 42 votes and was declared the nominee of the convention. Mr. Kelly received 29 votes.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

E. C. Wheeler, mayor of East Portland, was the only one presented. His nomination was made unanimous on motion of P. N. Shurtleff.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

T. Cader Powell and J. R. Duff were presented, and it took three ballots to decide which should have the nomination. The first ballot stood: Powell 35, Duff 34, blank 2. As neither received a majority of the votes cast there was no election. The second ballot gave each 35 votes, blank 1. The blank vote was first to be counted in the third ballot, and as it was announced a ripple of laughter passed through the convention. The tellers had separated the ballots and were in for some fun. Twenty votes were credited to Duff to one for Powell, after which Powell stock took a boom and twenty-two votes were marked down for him. Then Duff received a few more, after which Powell's vote was run up to 35, where it stopped. Then Duff's turn came again, and twelve votes were counted for him, giving him 37, and he was declared the nominee.

FOR RECORDER.

The names of W. L. Dudley, P. A. Marquam, Jr., and John H. Williams were presented. Mr. Williams withdrew his name. The ballot resulted: Dudley 46, Marquam 25.

FOR TREASURER.

The names of Frank Hackeney, P. B. Sinnott and William Showers were presented. The ballot stood: Hackeney 45, Sinnott 21, Showers 4.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The names of Benjamin F. Smith, H. Hanson, D. M. Dunne and G. Peterson were presented. Mr. Dunne was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Portland and the convention proceeded to ballot for one candidate from the east side with the following result: Smith 32, Peterson 20, Hanson 17—no choice. The second ballot resulted: Smith 35, Peterson 20, Hanson 15—no choice. The third ballot resulted: Smith 44, Peterson 20, Hanson 5, Black 1.

FOR ASSESSOR.

The names of J. S. Newell, Geo. Harold and Chas. Schramm were presented. The ballot resulted: Harold 43, Schramm 11, Newell 12, blank 4.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Prof. W. A. Wetzell was nominated by acclamation.

FOR SURVEYOR.

The names of T. M. Hurlburt and E. J. Maxwell were presented. The ballot resulted. Hurlburt 53, Maxwell 13, blank 2.

FOR CORONER.

The names of A. P. DeLin and H. Cooke were presented. The ballot resulted: DeLin 48, Cooke 10, blank 10.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.

The county ticket having been completed, precinct delegations separated, and announced the following selections, which were confirmed:

South Portland—Justice of the peace, B. B. Tuttle; constable, Sam Simmons.

North Portland—Justice of the peace, John Phelan; constable, Alex. Keegan.

East Portland—Justice of the peace, J. E. Mayo; constable, Frank Buchtel.

The chair announced the following county central committee: James Lotan, M. F. Mulkey, J. C. Carson, A. W. Witherell, J. A. Brown, T. J. Black and J. M. Stott, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

The Oregon Blood Purifier is nature's own remedy, used exclusively for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

DEATH OF J. B. CONGLE.

After Five Days' Illness He Succumbs to Malarial Fever—Brief Biography.

J. B. Congle, the well-known harness manufacturer and dealer, died at his home, No. 206 Sixth street, at 8:45 last night. He was taken with malarial fever last Sunday, but got up the next day. On Tuesday he became worse and went to bed, never to arise again. His condition was not considered alarming until Friday night. Early yesterday morning there was slight improvement, but toward the middle of the afternoon he began to sink and grew weaker and weaker until death came.

J. B. Congle was born December 9, 1817, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Virginia in 1838, and thence to Missouri and Indiana. He was married to Miss Eleanor H. Gray at Lafayette, Indiana, May 21, 1844. He came to California in 1849, but returned to Indiana in 1851. Two years later deceased came to Oregon and settled at Corvallis, then known as Marysville. He was the first mayor ever elected in that town. He also filled the position of sheriff of Benton county for a term. In 1861 he removed to Portland, where he has ever since resided. He has represented Multnomah county in the state legislature and has served several terms as a member of the common council of Portland. He has for many years been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1874-75 he was grand master of Masons of Oregon. He was president of the Mechanics Fair Association and occupied that position for several years preceding his death, and was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was also a trustee at one time. Mr. Congle leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Richard Williams, of this city, and Mrs. J. B. Wyatt, of Santa Rosa, Cal.

It has not yet been been decided when to hold the funeral. It will not take place until the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, who have been notified of the death. They are expected Tuesday.

THE OREGON CITY BRIDGE.

Contract Let Yesterday for Its Construction—Work to be Finished September 1.

Yesterday afternoon the commissioners of Clackamas county awarded the contract for constructing a suspension bridge across the Willamette at Oregon City. The bidders were: The Pacific Bridge Company, of San Francisco; Hoffman & Bates, of Portland; the San Francisco Bridge Company; the California Bridge Company, and the Iron Bridge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the bids ranged from $23,000 to $45,000. The contract was awarded to the Pacific Bridge Company for $23,000. Of this sum the county of Clackamas pays $18,000, the municipality of Oregon City $1000, and the Willamette Locks and Transportation Company $4000. Work is to be commenced at once, and the contract requires that the bridge be completed by September 1.

The bridge will be 635 feet long, the main span 450 feet and 75 feet above low water, so high that any steamboat can pass under. This will make the sixth bridge across the Willamette. The first was the Oregon & California railroad bridge at Harrisburg, the second the Oregon Pacific bridge at Albany, the third the wagon bridge at Salem, the fourth the Morrison-street wagon bridge and the fifth the O. R. & N. railway and wagon bridge at Portland. The last four have been finished within the last eighteen months.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT FOR THE LIBRARY.

An Oil Painting of the Late M. W. Fechheimer Presented.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Library Association of Portland, the following presentation was made by the president, the Hon. Matthew P. Deady, and accepted by the board:

"On behalf of the following subscribers to the purchase thereof, the undersigned takes pleasure in presenting to the Library Association a portrait in oil, by Mr. Wm. Cogswell, of the late Morris W. Fechheimer, formerly a director of the association, and an early and good friend thereof.

C. H. Lewis, Henry Failing, John W. Whalley and H. W. Corbett, $50 each; Wm. S. Ladd, U. K. Arnold, Samuel Lowenstein, L. Fleischner, Isam White, Milton W. Smith and C. E. S. Wood, $25 each; A. Feldenheimer and L. Blumauer, $10 each, and Philip C. Schuyler, $5; in all $400.

MATTHEW P. DEADY."

LOCAL NOTES.

"The Danites" at the New Park theater tonight. The box office will be open from 2 o'clock until 4.

During the remainder of the present term Judge Shattuck will open court at 9:30 A. M. instead of 9 o'clock.

Howard & Flower and the Portland Cement Company will occupy the store on Second street, in Labbe block.

Among the many attractions in Gump's window this week is a finely executed painting of Rooster rock, by H. W. Parrott.

The store recently occupied by the Cleveland Oil and Paint Company is being fitted up by L. Coblentz and B. Levy as a wholesale liquor house.

Marriages licenses were granted yesterday for Thomas S. Randles and Lillie M. Hiltabidel, John P. Sandquist and Lottie Lindstrom, W. J. Corcoran and Mary J. Gallagher.

In the suit of J. A. Cameron vs. J. E. McLaughlin, judgment by default against defendant for $425, due on a promissory note, was rendered in state circuit court No. 1 yesterday.

The concert to be given by the Arion on the 24th inst. promises to be a splendid affair. A fine programme has been arranged, which will be published in this paper. Look out for it.

The steamer Gen. Miles has always been the property of the I. S. N. Company, at Astoria. The word brought should have appeared in the local yesterday, not bought as printed.

Mr. F. M. Brown, mentioned yesterday as the artistic decorator, is connected with Sheehy Bros., painters, not Shelby Bros., as the printer made us say. Mr. Brown can justly feel proud of his work.

Articles incorporating the Shindler Manufacturing Company were filed with the county clerk yesterday by Gabriel Shindler, D. A. Shindler and D. D. Shindler. Object, to engage in the manufacture and sale of furniture. Capital, $100,000.

There will be a meeting of E Company, O. N. G., on Wednesday evening for the purpose of electing a captain and first lieutenant. There is considerable enthusiasm displayed by the company of late and it is necessary that all members should be present.

Declarations of intention of becoming citizens were filed with the county clerk yesterday by Joseph Eninger, Kasper Sattler and George Botz, Germans; S. C. Zackariassen, Jonas B. Andersen and Hans E. Samuelson, Scandinavians; Martin Mastenick, an Austrian, and P. A. Bergman, a Swiss.

"If you would fond emotions cherish
Secure the shadow ere the substance perish."

On Monday Messrs. McAlpin and Lamb, long known in connection with Abell & Son, open the doors of their beautiful gallery on the northwest corner of Third and Morrison to the public, and extend an invitation to their many friends and all interested in the advancement of the art to an inspection of their parlors. They purpose doing away with the old stereotyped backgrounds, accessories and positions and give us natural and artistic reproductions of ourselves as we are, "holding, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature." We wish them all success.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

The following musical programme will be given this evening at the First Congregational church:

Organ—"Meditation" .... Schumann
Anthem—"Nearer, My God, to Thee" .... Sudds
Solo—"My Faith Looks Up to Thee" .... Goldbeck
Mrs. Wetzell.
Anthem—"Search Your Hearts" .... Mendelssohn
Horn Solo—"This Is My Beloved Son" .... Stenhammar
Mr. Fallenius.
Organ—"Processional" .... Reed

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

J. A. Cameron vs. J. E. McLaughlin; judgment by default against defendant for $425.

M. A. M. Ashley vs. Mark A. Muller; defendant allowed until April 11 to file a bill of exceptions.

THE EAST SIDE.

The Republican Club Talk Freely in Favor of Harmony.

They Want Personalities Buried—Two Lively Runaways—Farewell Party—Y. M. C. A. Report—Personal Notes.

The republican club had a meeting last night in Hall & Stott's hall. There was no regular meeting of the club, but a sort of informal "love feast." A. W. Lewellyn addressed the meeting, and in his remarks said that, though he was not entirely satisfied with the ticket, he thought the duty of all republicans is to suppress personal preferences and support the ticket. We cannot all get what we want in political matters. We are bound to meet disappointment, but there is too much at stake in the coming election to allow personal differences to hazard the result.

Mayo said he went over and tried to secure the nomination of Mr. Kelly, but failed. Some get angry when they are disappointed, but he did not allow disappointment to anger him.

Judge Wait addressed the meeting, counseling harmony and good feeling.

Prof. Wetzell was called for. He said that as a school man he had not in the past been at liberty to express his views on political matters, but he wanted it understood he is a republican, and had been all his life, and expected to work for the success of the republican party.

L. H. Wells being called expressed the conviction that the coming election is too important to allow personal disappointment to interfere with the success of the party. A senator will be elected in the legislature and we want republicans there to elect. Besides the result of the election in the state may have an important bearing on the national contest.

Thos. Hislop talked earnestly on the great importance of electing senators and representatives who will elect a republican to the United States senate.

Mr. McMillan spoke in favor of dividing the country into districts and that the people of each district should elect senators and representatives. In this way there would be better representation.

The opinion was freely expressed that in the matter of delegates to the convention and in the matter of senators and representatives the east side might have been more generously recognized. The club then adjourned to meet next Saturday night.

EXCITING RUNAWAYS.

An exciting runaway happened on Fourth street yesterday forenoon. Mr. Larsen, who lives near Mount Tabor, drove into town in a light wagon with his fine gray horse, and left him standing on the corner of Fourth and N streets. He claims he fastened the animal to a hitching post. However, that may be the horse became frightened, and, breaking away, dashed up Fourth street with great speed. He kept the street until in front of the Canopy restaurant, where he took to the sidewalk. But in doing so the wagon came in collision with a heavy post that supported the restaurant sign. The wagon seemed to go up into the air and came down in sections. The animal broke loose and went up the sidewalk like an arrow several blocks before he was finally stopped. When Mr. Larsen came to gather together his wagon he found the bed in the street upside down, the hind wheels in one direction and the fore part somewhere else. But he got off very luckily, as his fine horse came out of the exciting affair without being injured. The wagon can be repaired for about $20.

Another runaway happened at L street depot Friday afternoon that was of lively interest. The train had just come in and extended across the street. There were only a few hacks in the street, which is generally full. A team of horses came dashing around the corner of Water and L streets dragging after them a heavy load of lumber. Collision with the passenger coach was inevitable. But the shock was somewhat broken by the wagon tongue striking against the side of the car. Had the tongue gone under the car the horses' necks would have caught the full force of the collision, which was very great with the heavy load of lumber behind.

FAREWELL SURPRISE.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Strube will depart for Europe about the middle of this month, and in honor of their departure, a number of their friends gave them a surprise farewell party at their residence on Fourteenth and F streets Friday night. The evening passed very pleasantly and Mr. and Mrs. Strube will depart on their journey with pleasant impressions. Among those present may be mentioned the following: Mr. and Mrs. Burkhard, Mr. and Mrs. Listman, Miss Fannie Gray, Annie Burkhard, Ella Healy, Mary Neale, Minnie Bode, Lena Bode, Lizzie Byers, Lizzie Syberts, Lizzie Berni, Theresa Orr, Ina Freeman, Helena Freeman, Lula Anderson, Nettie Kellogg, Yora Byers; Messrs. George Listman, George Hansell, Charles Bickett, Charles Geil, Herman Logus, Herman Burkhard, Charles Bruer, Henry Kadderly, Bertie H. McMonies, Jess Hoyt, Frank Burkhard, Louis Bilger.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The Y. M. C. A. held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening last. The report of the secretary was read for the month, showing the financial condition to be as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last month	$23 50
For membership tickets	23 75
From subscriptions	32 50
Total	$79 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid A. E. Hacker for January	$5 00
Paid for piano	2 50
Paid secretary for March	15 00
Paid rent, two months	32 00
Paid incidentals	1 20
Total	$55 70
Balance on hand	24 05
	$79 75

NOTES.

Work on the Fifth street bridge across Stephens' slough will soon begin as the lumber is ready for it.

Fourth street bridge is being rapidly put in shape for travel. Unless it settles again it will be safe in a few days more.

Mahlon Rhoades, formerly postmaster and special police of this city, will leave to-day for Tacoma where he will engage in the harness-making business.

Rev. E. T. Ingle will preach in Sellwood to-day, morning and evening, and in Milwaukie at 3 P. M. in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. Landon will preach at Fulton to-morrow at 3:30 P. M., in place of Rev. Ingle.

Otto Kleeman's new residence on Fourteenth and O is nearing completion. When everything is in readiness he will have a house-warming, and those who are acquainted with Mr. Kleeman know what that means.

Wharton West has returned from the Sound country and taken a position in H. D. McGuire's real estate office. He is one of the young men people like to get acquainted with and will help McGuire's business amazingly.

Rev. David Gamble will close his services in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening, April 9, with a jubilee meeting. Mr. Gamble will preach a sermon followed by short addresses from visiting brethern and others interested. All friends are invited.

Mrs. M. D. George, of this city, who has visited in Illinois the past six months, will start for East Portland next week. She will stop off at Spokane Falls to see relatives and arrive here about the 25th. Mr. George will have a house furnished then and they will commence housekeeping at once.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of the public schools for the month ending April 4, 1888.

SCHOOLS.	Av. No. Belonging	Av. Daily Attendance	Av. Daily Absence	Per Cent. of Attendance	No. Enrolled at Date.	No. pupils Tardy.	No. Cases Tardiness	No. Cor. Pun.
High	256.5	241.7	14.8	94.2	250	1	1	..
Lownsdale	228.8	208.3	20.5	91.0	218	5	6	
Park	532.9	495.2	37.7	92.9	525	6	5	2
Harrison st	518.4	462.5	55.9	93.0	502	5	5	8
North	622.7	582.9	39.8	93.6	606	6	6	1
Couch	513.4	469.3	44.1	91.3	441	3	3	..
Failing	501.8	476.3	25.5	94.9	495	4	4	..
Ainsworth	19.6	18.4	1.2	93.9	19	2	2	..
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39	61

T. P. CRAWFORD, City Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

Judge G. S. Washburne, of Lane county, is in the city.

Mr. Henry Failing called at THE OREGONIAN'S New York office March 31.

Mr. John A. Child has been sick at home since Tuesday. He was somewhat better yesterday, and hopes to be out this week.

A. ROBERTS

Full of Business.

NEW

Spring Suits

Foreign Goods, Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Fine Black and White Pinhead Checks and Stripes, cut, made and trimmed equal to custom.

Look at the Young Men's

Spring Overcoats

We offer at $18! Handsome made, elegant goods, silk-faced, silk sleeve linings. Regular price $22.50.

—OUR—

Business Suits

At $12, $15, $18 and $20 are Fine Goods at Low Prices.

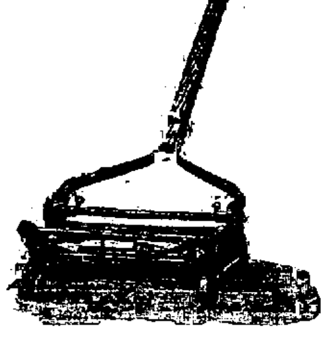
Remember, we offer Bargains in our

Boys' and Children's Dept.

Handsome well-made Suits, all wool, at $5 to $8.

A. ROBERTS,

The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest.
135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.



NEW, EASY LAWN MOWER.

Unequaled for Ease of Operation, Durability and Rapidity.

The only Mower that will cut uneven grounds, narrow borders, and close to walls and fences.

FOSTER & ROBERTSON,
Wholesale Hardware Dealers,
Exclusive Agents.

FAULTLESS!

Nature is faultless and so is that noble discovery, containing only Nature's own remedies, "The"

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

It is a benefit to the human race. KEEP UP YOUTH, HEALTH, VIGOR by the use of PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. Quick and Complete Cure of all Diseases of the Skin, Kidneys, Bladder and Liver. It checks Rheumatism and Malaria, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making New, Rich Blood. Take it in time, right now, as it cannot be beaten as a preventative of disease. Sold and used everywhere. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.

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PLUMMER & BYERLEY,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner First and Main Streets,

HAVE RE-ENGAGED THE SERVICES OF G. Herbert Ray, who passed his examinations in pharmacy at Philadelphia at the head of a class of 800 students. They have four first-class men employed, never less than two being on duty at any hour day and night. Not only is their prescription department faultless but they carry in addition to their drug stock full lines of Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes.

Meier & Frank's

FIRST GREAT

Opening Sale

—OF—

Lace Curtains

To-Morrow and Tuesday.

Walnut and Ebony Poles, Trimmed Complete, given FREE of charge with each pair of Curtains.

The Largest Stock of Lace Curtains west of New York, all REDUCED IN PRICE, for THIS SALE ONLY, for every grade.

The following are the quotations for this sale for some grades of Nottinghams, all other lines in proportion:

		Per Pair.
40 pairs	Nottingham, 3 yards long, taped, 42 inches wide	$1 50
50 pairs	Nottingham Renaissance patterns 3½ long, 50 in. taped, double border, Spanish	1 75
50 pairs	Nottingham 3½ long, 54 in. taped, Guipure Spanish designs	2 25
60 pairs	Nottingham 3½ long, 54 in. taped Geneva point or Irish point designs	2 50
50 pairs	Nottingham 3½-54 in. taped Escurial scroll patterns	2 75
75 pairs	Nottingham 3½-58 in. taped double border, ferns and scrolls	3 25
75 pairs	Nottingham 3½-54 in. Venetian point	3 50
60 pairs	Nottingham 3½-56 in. Guipure Florence	3 75
50 pairs	Nottingham 3½-58 in. Venetian Thread	4 25
50 pairs	Nottingham 3½-50 in. Brussels Points	4 50
50 pairs	Nottingham, 3½-60 in. Renaissance, elegant	4 50
40 pairs	Nottingham, 3½-60 in., Cheney Lace Designs	5 00
40 pairs	Nottingham, 4 yds 58 in., Spanish Escurial	3 75
40 pairs	Nottingham, 4 yds 60 in., Venetian	5 50
25 pairs	Nottingham, 4 yards 66 in., Guipure Set	6 50
25 pairs	Nottingham, 4 yards 72 in., Venetian and Irish Point, elegant	8 00
	Etc., Etc., Etc.	

Walnut Poles with all pairs (from $1 50 to $2 50); Ebony and Brass Trimmings (from $2 50 up), FREE WITH EACH PAIR.

SAMPLE CURTAINS ON DISPLAY.

MEIER & FRANK
First, Second and Taylor Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

Political Love Feast.

During the Convention held Saturday at the Court House—knifeing the aspirants for office, thinning the ranks, poor victims of many promises—how blue they must feel to-day. But this has nothing to do with our Spring Stock of Fine Ready-made Suits.

You Ought to See

Those Men's Suits we are selling at $15 to $20, all new, stylish garments; none of your old, worn-out styles, but our very latest productions, that will please any gentleman, and a fit we guarantee to all.

For the Boys,

For ages 13 to 18 years. Come and see the big stocks of Nobby-Made Suits in Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, etc., elegant styles, all new designs, at prices from $7 to $15. These Boys' Suits are made in the very latest and best make, and are regular world beaters. Our prices are down to bedrock, and we strive to please all.

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CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon is called to meet at the City of Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit: Representatives in Congress, three Presidential Electors, Supreme Judge and District Officers, and to select six Delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The Convention will consist of 209 Delegates, apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Baker	5	Lane	10
Benton	7	Linn	10
Clackamas	9	Malheur	2
Clatsop	7	Marion	14
Columbia	4	Morrow	5
Coos	7	Multnomah	30
Crook	3	Polk	6
Curry	3	Tillamook	3
Douglass	9	Umatilla	10
Gilliam	5	Union	8
Grant	6	Wallowa	4
Jackson	7	Wasco	9
Josephine	4	Washington	8
Klamath	3	Yamhill	8
Lake	2		
Total			209

The same being one Delegate at large from each county, and one Delegate for every 150 votes and one for every fraction over one-half thereof cast for Hon. Binger Hermann, Congressman, at the last general election. The committee recommend that the primaries be held March 31, 1888, and the County Conventions April 4, 1888, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county central committee.

Republican electors and voters of the State, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the American principle of protective tariff and dignifying American labor, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the State by maintaining a government pledged to these objects and principles, are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the Republican State Convention.

JOSEPH SIMON, Chairman.
Portland, Or., Feb. 24, 1888.
Republican papers please copy. 15f td

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CHAPTER VI.

TO THE DAY'S END.

It was, indeed, high time for them to run. On every side the company of the Black Arrow was making for the hill. Some, being better runners, or having open ground to run upon, had far outstripped the others and were already close upon the goal; some, following valleys, had spread out to right and left and outflanked the lads on either side.

Dick plunged into the nearest cover. It was a tall grove of oaks, firm under foot and clear of underbrush, and as it lay down hill they made good speed. There followed next a piece of open, which Dick avoided, holding to his left. Two minutes after, and the same obstacle arising, the lads followed the same course. Thus it followed that, while the lads, bending continually to the left, drew nearer and nearer to the high road and the river which they had crossed an hour or two before, the great bulk of their pursuers were leaning to the other hand and running toward Tunstall.

The lads paused to breathe. There was no sound of pursuit. Dick put his ear to the ground, and still there was nothing; but the wind, to be sure, still made a turmoil in the trees, and it was hard to make certain.

"On again," said Dick; and, tired as they were, and Matcham limping with his injured foot, they pulled themselves together, and once more pelted down the hill.

Three minutes later, they were breasting through a low thicket of evergreen. High overhead the tall trees made a continuous roof of foliage. It was a great, pillared grove as high as a cathedral, and, except for the hollies among which the lads were struggling, open and smoothly swarded.

On the other side, pushing through the last fringe of evergreen, they blundered forth again into the open twilight of the grove.

"Stand!" cried a voice.

And there, between the huge stems, not fifty feet before them, they beheld a stout fellow in green, sore blown with running, who instantly drew an arrow to the head and covered them. Matcham stopped with a cry; but Dick, without a pause, ran straight upon the forester, drawing his dagger as he went. The other, whether he was startled by the daring of the onslaught, or whether he was hampered by his orders, did not shoot; he stood wavering; and before he had time to come to himself, Dick, with a great cry, bounded at his throat, and sent him sprawling backward on the turf. The arrow went one way and the bow another with a sounding twang. The disarmed forester grappled his assailant; but the dagger shone and descended twice. Then came a couple of groans, and then Dick rose to his feet again, and the man lay motionless, stabbed to the heart.

"On!" said Dick; and he once more pelted forward, Matcham trailing in the rear. To say truth, they made but poor speed of it by now, laboring dismally as they ran, and catching for their breath like fish. Matcham had a cruel stitch, and his head swam; and as for Dick, his knees were like lead. But they kept up the form of running with undiminished courage.

Presently they came to the end of the grove. It stopped abruptly; and there, a few yards before them, was the high road from Risingham to Shoreby, lying, at this point, between two even walls of forest.

At the sight Dick paused; and as soon as he stopped running, he became aware of a confused noise, which rapidly grew louder. It was at first like the rush of a very high gust of wind, but soon it became more definite, and resolved itself into the galloping of horses; and then, in a flash, a whole company of men-at-arms came driving round the corner, swept before the lads, and were gone again upon the instant. They rode as for their lives, in complete disorder; some of them were wounded; riderless horses galloped at their side with bloody saddles. They were plainly fugitives from the great battle.

The noise of their passage had scarce begun to die away towards Shoreby, before fresh hoofs came echoing in their wake, and another deserter clattered down the road; this time a single rider, and, by his splendid armour, a man of high degree. Close after him there followed several baggage-wagons, fleeing at an ungainly canter, the drivers flailing at the horses as if for life. These must have run early in the day; but their cowardice was not to save them. For just before they came abreast of where the lads stood wondering, a man in hacked armor, and seemingly beside himself with fury, overtook the wagons, and with a truncheon of a sword, began to cut the drivers down. Some leaped from their places and plunged into the wood; the others he sabred as they sat, cursing them the while for cowards in a voice that was scarce human.

All this time the noise in the distance had continued to increase; the rumble of carts, the clatter of horses, the cries of men, a great, confused rumor, came swelling on the wind; and it was plain that the rout of a whole army was pouring, like an inundation, down the road.

Dick stood sombre. He had meant to follow the highway till the turn for Holywood, and now he had to change his plan. But above all, he had recognized the colors of Earl Risingham, and he knew that the battle had gone finally against the rose of Lancaster. Had Sir Daniel joined, and was he now a fugitive and ruined? or had he deserted to the side of New York, and was he forfeit to honor? It was an ugly choice.

"Come," he said, sternly; and, turning on his heel, he began to walk forward through the grove, with Matcham limping in his rear.

For some time they continued to thread the forest in silence. It was now growing late; the sun was setting in the plain beyond Kettley; the tree tops overhead glowed golden; but the shadows had begun to grow darker and the chill of the night to fall.

"If there were anything to eat!" cried Dick suddenly, pausing as he spoke.

Matcham sat down and began to weep.

"Ye can weep for your own supper, but when it was to save men's lives, your heart was hard enough," said Dick, contemptuously. "Y' have seven deaths upon your conscience, Master John; I'll ne'er forgive you that."

"Conscience!" cried Matcham, looking fiercely up. "Mine! and ye have the man's red blood upon your dagger! And wherefore did ye slay him, the poor soul? He drew his arrow, but he let not fly; he held you in his hand and spared you! 'Tis as brave to kill a kitten as a man that defends not himself."

Dick was struck dumb.

"I slew him fair. I ran me in upon his bow," he cried.

"It was a coward blow," returned Matcham. "Y' are but a lout and bully, Master Dick; ye but abuse advantages; let there come a stronger, we will see you truckle at his boot! Ye care not for vengeance, neither—for your father's death that goes unpaid, and his poor ghost that clamoreth for justice. But if there come but a poor creature in your hands that lacketh skill and strength, and would befriend you, down she shall go!"

Dick was too furious to observe that "she."

"Marry!" he cried, and here is news! Of any two one will still be stronger. The better man throweth the worse, and the worse is well served. Ye deserve a belting, Master Matcham, for your ill-guidance and unthankfulness to meward; and what ye deserve ye shall have."

And Dick, who, even in his angriest temper, still preserved the appearance of composure, began to unbuckle his belt.

"Here shall be your supper," he said grimly.

Matcham had stopped his tears; he was as white as a sheet, but he looked Dick steadily in the face, and never moved. Dick took a step, swinging the belt. Then he paused embarrassed by the large eyes and the thin, weary face of his companion. His courage began to subside.

"Say ye were in the wrong, then," he said, lamely.

"Nay," said Matcham, "I was in the right. Come, cruel! I be lame; I be weary; I resist not; I ne'er did thee hurt; come, beat me, coward!"

Dick raised the belt at this last provocation, but Matcham winced and drew himself together with so cruel an apprehension, that his heart failed him yet again. The strap fell by his side, and he stood irresolute, feeling like a fool.

"A plague upon thee, shrew!" he said. "An ye be so feeble of hand, ye should keep the closer guard upon your tongue. But I'll be hanged before I beat you!" and he put on his belt again. "Beat you I will not," he continued, "but forgive you!—never. I know ye not; ye were my master's enemy; I lent you my horse; my dinner ye have eaten; y' 'ave called me a man o' wood, a coward, and a bully. Nay, by the mass! the measure is filled and runneth over. 'Tis a great thing to be weak, I trow; ye can do your worst, yet shall none punish you; ye may steal a man's weapons in the hour of need, yet may the man not take his own again;—y' are weak, forsooth! Nay, then, if one cometh charging at you with a lance, and crieth he is weak, ye must let him pierce your body through! Tut! fool words!"

"And yet he beat me not," returned Matcham.

"Let be," said Dick—"let be. I will instruct you. Y' 'ave been ill nurtured, me thinks, and yet ye have the makings of some good, and, beyond all question, saved me from the river. Nay, I had forgotten it; I am as thankless as thyself. But, come, let us on. An we be for Holywood this night, ay, or to-morrow early, we had best set forward speedily."

But though Dick had talked himself back into his usual good humor, Matcham had forgiven him nothing. His violence, the recollection of the forester whom he had slain—above all, the vision of the upraised belt, were things not easily to be forgotten.

"I will thank you, for the form's sake," said Matcham. "But, in sooth, good Master Shelton, I had liever find my way alone. Here is a wide wood; prithee, let each choose his path; I owe you a dinner and a lesson. Fare ye well!"

"Nay," cried Dick, "if that be your tune, so be it, and a plague be with you!"

Each turned aside, and they began walking off severally, with no thought of the direction, intent solely on their quarrel. But Dick had not gone ten paces ere his name was called and Matcham came running after.

"Dick," he said, "it was unmannerly to part so coldly. Here is my hand, and my heart with it. For all that wherein you have so excellently served and helped me—not for the form, but from the heart I thank you. Fare ye right well."

"Well, lad," returned Dick, taking the hand that was offered him, "good speed to you, if speed you may. But I misdoubt it shrewdly. Y' are too disputatious."

So then they separated for the second time; and presently it was Dick who was running after Matcham.

"Here," he said, "take my cross-bow; shalt not go unarmed."

"A cross-bow!" said Matcham. "Nay, boy, I have neither the strength to bend nor yet the skill to aim with it. It were no help to me, good boy. But yet I thank you."

The night had now fallen, and under the trees they could no longer read each other's face.

"I will go some little way with you," said Dick. "The night is dark. I would fain leave you on a path, at least. My mind misgiveth me, y' are likely to be lost."

Without any more words he began to walk forward and the other once more followed him. The blackness grew thicker and thicker; only here and there, in open places, they saw the sky, dotted with small stars. In the distance the noise of the rout of the Lancastrian army still continued to be faintly audible; but with every step they left it further in the rear.

At the end of half an hour of silent progress they came forth upon a broad patch of heathy open. It glimmered in the light of the stars, shaggy with fern and islanded with clumps of yew. And here they paused and looked upon each other.

"Y' are weary?" Dick said.

"Nay, I am so weary," answered Matcham, "that methinks I could lie down and die."

"I hear the chiding of a river," returned Dick. "Let us go so far forth, for I am sore athirst."

The ground sloped down gently; and, sure enough, in the bottom, they found a little murmuring river, running among willows. Here they threw themselves down together by the brink; and putting their mouths to the level of a starry pool, they drank their fill.

"Dick," said Matcham, "it may not be. I can no more."

"I saw a pit as we came down," said Dick. "Let us lie down therein and sleep."

"Nay, but with all my heart!" cried Matcham.

The pit was sandy and dry; a shock of brambles hung upon one hedge and made a partial shelter; and there the two lads lay down, keeping close together for the sake of warmth, their quarrel all forgotten. And soon sleep fell upon them like a cloud, and under the dew and stars they rested peacefully.

CHAPTER VII.

THE HOODED FACE.

They awoke in the grey of the morning; the birds were not yet in full song, but twittered here and there among the woods; the sun was not yet up, but the eastern sky was barred with solemn colors. Half starved and over-weary as they were, they lay without moving, sunk in a delightful lassitude. And as they thus lay, the clang of a bell fell suddenly upon their ears.

"A bell!" said Dick, sitting up. "Can we be, then, so near to Holywood?"

A little after, the bell clanged again, but this time somewhat nearer hand; and from that time forth, and still drawing nearer and nearer, it continued to sound brokenly abroad in the silence of the morning.

"Nay, what should this betoken?" said Dick, who was now broad awake.

"It is someone walking," returned Matcham, "and the bell tolleth ever as he moves."

"I see that well," said Dick. "But wherefore? What maketh he in Tunstall Woods? Jack," he added, "laugh at me an ye will, but I like not the hollow sound of it."

"Nay," said Meacham, with a shiver, "it hath a doleful note. An the day were not come——"

But just then the bell, quickening its pace, began to ring thick and hurried, and then it gave a single hammering jangle, and was silent for a space.

"It is as though the bearer had run for a pater-noster while, and then leaped the river," Dick observed.

"And now beginneth he again to pace soberly forward," added Matcham.

"Nay," returned Dick—"nay, not so soberly, Jack. 'Tis a man that walketh you right speedily. 'Tis a man in some fear of his life, or about some hurried business. See ye not how swift the beating draweth near?"

"It is now close by," said Matcham.

They were now on the edge of the pit; and as the pit itself was on a certain eminence, they commanded a view over the greater proportion of the clearing, up to the thick woods that closed it in.

The daylight, which was very clear and grey, showed them a riband of white footpath wandering among the gorse. It passed some hundred yards from the pit, and ran the whole length of the clearing, east and west. By the line of its course Dick judged it should lead more or less directly to the Moat House.

Upon this path, stepping forth from the margin of the wood, a white figure now appeared. It paused a little and seemed to look about; and then, at a slow pace, and bent almost double, it began to draw near across the heath. At every step the bell clanked. Face, it had none; a white hood not even pierced with eye-holes, veiled the head; and as the creature moved it seemed to feel its way with the tapping of a stick. Fear fell upon the lads, as cold as death.

"A leper!" said Dick hoarsely.

"His touch is death," said Matcham. "Let us run."

"Not so," returned Dick. "See ye not?—he is stone blind. He guideth him with a staff. Let us lie still; the wind bloweth toward the path, and he will go by and hurt us not. Alas, poor soul, and we should rather pity him!"

"I will pity him when he is by," replied Matcham.

The blind leper was now about half way towards them, and just then the sun rose and shone full on his veiled face. He had been a tall man before he was bowed by his disgusting sickness, and even now he walked with a vigorous step. The dismal beating of his bell, the pattering of the stick, the eyeless screen before his countenance, and the knowledge that he was not only doomed to death and suffering, but shut out forever from the touch of his fellow-men, filled the lads' bosoms with dismay; and at every step that brought him nearer, their courage and strength seemed to desert them.

As he came about level with the pit, he paused, and turned his face full upon the lads.

"Mary be my shield! He sees us!" said Matcham, faintly.

"Hush!" whispered Dick. "He doth but hearken. He is blind, fool!"

The leper looked or listened, whichever he was really doing, for some seconds. Then he began to move on again, but presently paused once more, and again turned and seemed to gaze upon the lads. Even Dick became deadwhite and closed his eyes, as if by the mere sight he might become infected. But soon the bell sounded, and this time, without any farther hesitation, the leper crossed the remainder of the little heath, and disappeared into the covert of the woods.

"He saw us," said Matcham. "I could swear it!"

"Tut!" returned Dick, recovering some sparks of courage. "He but heard us. He was in fear, poor soul! An ye were blind, and walked in a perpetual night, ye would start yourself, if ever a twig rustled or a bird cried, 'Peep.'"

"Dick, good Dick, he saw us," repeated Matcham. "When a man hearkeneth, he doth not as this man; he doth otherwise, Dick. This was seeing; it was not hearing. He means foully. Hark, else, if his bell be not stopped!"

Such was the case. The bell rang no longer.

"Nay," said Dick, "I like not that. Nay," he cried again, "I like that little. What may this betoken? Let us go by the mass!"

"He hath gone east," added Matcham. Good Dick, let us go westward straight. I shall not breathe till I have my back turned upon that leper."

"Jack, y' are too cowardly," replied Dick. "We shall go fair for Holywood, or as fair, at least, as I can guide you, and that will be due north."

They were afoot at once, passed the stream upon some stepping stones, and began to mount on the other side, which was steeper, towards the margin of the wood. The ground became very uneven, full of knolls and hollows; trees grew scattered or in clumps; it became difficult to choose a path, and the lads somewhat wandered. They were weary besides with yesterday's exertions and the lack of food, and they moved but heavily and dragged their feet among the sand.

Presently, coming to the top of a knoll, they were aware of the leper, some hundred feet in front of them, crossing their line of march by a hollow. His bell was silent, his staff no longer tapped the ground, and he went before him with the swift and assured footsteps of a man who sees. Next moment he had disappeared into a little thicket.

The lads, at the first glimpse, had crouched behind a tuft of gorse; there they lay, horror struck.

"Certain, he pursueth us," said Dick—"certain! He held the clapper of his bell in one hand, saw ye? that it should not sound. Now may the saints aid and guide us, for I have no strength to combat pestilence!"

"What maketh he?" cried Matcham. "What doth he want? Who ever heard the like, that a leper, out of mere malice, should pursue unfortunates? Hath he not his bell to that very end, that people may avoid him? Dick, there is below this something deeper."

"Nay, I care not," moaned Dick; "the strength is gone out of me; my legs are like water. The saints be mine assistance!"

"Would ye lie there idle?" cried Matcham. "Let us back into the open. We have the better chance; he cannot steal upon us unawares."

"Not I," said Dick. "My time is come, and peradventure he may pass us by."

"Bend me, then, your bow!" cried the other. "What! will ye be a man?"

Dick crossed himself. "Would ye have me shoot upon a leper?" he cried. "The hand would fail me. Nay, now," he added—"nay, now, let be! With sound men I will fight, but not with ghosts and lepers. Which this is, I wot not. One or other, heaven be our protection!"

"Now," said Matcham, "if this be man's courage, what a poor thing is man! But sith ye will do naught, let us lie close."

Then came a single, broken jangle on the bell.

"He hath missed his hold upon the clapper," whispered Matcham. "Saints! how near he is!"

But Dick answered never a word; his teeth were near chattering. There is no man brave all round; and the horror of this pursuit by a hooded leper had found the weak place in young Shelton's armor.

Soon they saw a piece of the white robe between some bushes; then the leper's head was thrust forth from behind a trunk, and he seemed narrowly to scan the neighborhood before he once again withdrew. To their stretched senses the whole bush appeared alive with rustlings and the creak of twigs; and they heard the beating of each other's heart.

Suddenly, with a cry, the leper sprang into the open close by, and ran straight upon the lads. They, shrieking aloud, separated, and began to run different ways. But their horrible enemy fastened upon Matcham, ran him swiftly down, and had him almost instantly a prisoner. The lad gave one scream that echoed high and far over the forest; he had one spasm of struggling, and then all his limbs relaxed, and he fell limp into his captor's arms.

Dick heard the cry and turned. He saw Matcham fall; and on the instant his spirit and his strength revived. With a cry of pity and anger, he unslung and bent his arblast. But ere he had time to shoot, the leper held up his hand.

"Hold your shot, Dickon!" cried a familiar voice. "Hold your shot, mad wag! Know ye not a friend?"

And then laying down Matcham on the turf, he undid the hood from off his face, and disclosed the features of Sir Daniel Brackley.

"Sir Daniel!" cried Dick.

"Ay, by the mass, Sir Daniel!" returned the knight. "Would ye shoot upon your guardian, rogue? But here is this——" And there he broke off, and pointing to Matcham asked: "How call ye him, Dick?"

"Nay," said Dick, "I call him Master Matcham. Know ye him not? He said ye knew him!"

"Ay," replied Sir Daniel, "I know the lad," and he chuckled. "But he has fainted, and, by my sooth, he might have had less to faint for! Hey, Dick? Did I put the fear of death upon you?"

"Indeed, Sir Daniel, ye did that," said Dick, and sighed again at the mere recollection. "Nay, sir, saving your respect, I had as lief 'a' met the devil in person; and, to speak truth, I am yet all a-quake. But what made ye, sir, in such a guise?"

Sir Daniel's brow grew suddenly black with anger.

"What made I?" he said. "Ye do well to mind me of it! What? I skulked for my poor life in my own wood of Tunstall, Dick. We were ill sped at the battle; we but got there to be swept among the rout. Where be all my good men-at-arms? Dick, by the mass, I know not! We were swept down; the shot fell thick among us; I have not seen one man in my own colors since I saw three fall. For myself, I came sound to Shoreby, and being mindful of the Black Arrow, got me this gown and bell, and came softly by the path for the Moat House. There is no disguise to be compared with it; the jingle of this bell would scare me the stoutest outlaw in the forest; they would all turn pale to hear it. At length I came by you and Matcham. I could see but evilly through this same hood, and was not sure of you, being chiefly, and for many a good cause, astonished at the finding you together. Moreover, in the open, where I had to go slowly and tap with my stave, I feared to disclose myself. "But see," he added, "this poor shrew begins a little to revive. A little good canary will comfort me the heart of it."

The knight, from under his long dress, produced a stout bottle and began to rub the temples and wet the lips of the patient, who returned gradually to consciousness and began to roll dim eyes from one to another.

"What cheer, Jack," said Dick. "It was no leper, after all; it was Sir Daniel! See!

"Swallow me a good draught of this," said the knight. "This will give you manhood. Thereafter, I will give you both a meal, and we shall all three on to Tunstall. For, Dick," he continued, laying forth bread and meat upon the grass, "I will avow to you, in all good conscience, it irks me sorely to be safe between four walls. Not since I backed a horse have I been pressed so hard; peril of life, jeopardy of land and livelihood, and, to sum up, all these losels in the wood to hunt me down. But I be not yet shent. Some of my lads will pick me their way home. Hatch hath ten fellows; Selden, he had six. Nay, we shall soon be strong again; and if I can but buy my peace with my right fortunate and undeserving Lord of York, why, Dick, we'll be a man again and go a-horseback!"

And so saying, the knight filled himself a horn of canary, and pledged his ward in dumb show.

"Selden," Dick faltered—"Selden"— And he paused again.

Sir Daniel put down the wine untasted.

"How!" he cried, in a changed voice. "Selden? Speak! What of Selden?"

Dick stammered forth the tale of the ambush and the massacre.

The knight heard in silence; but as he listened, his countenance became convulsed with rage and grief.

"Now here," he cried, "on my right hand I swear to avenge it! If that I fail, if that I spill not ten men's souls for each, may this hand wither from my body! I broke this Duckworth like a rush; I beggared him, to his door; I burned the thatch above his head; I drove him from this country; and now, he cometh back to beard me? Nay, but, Duckworth, this time it shall go bitter hard!"

He was silent for some time, his face working.

"Eat!" he cried, suddenly. "And you here," he added to Matcham, "swear me an oath to follow straight to the Moat House."

"I will pledge mine honor," replied Matcham.

"What make I with your honor," cried the knight. "Swear me upon your mother's welfare!"

Matcham gave the required oath; and Sir Daniel readjusted the hood over his face, and prepared his bell and staff. To see him once more in that appalling travesty somewhat revived the horror of his two companions. But the knight was soon upon his feet.

"Eat with despatch," he said, "and follow me yarely to mine house."

And with that he set forth again into the woods; and presently after the bell began to sound, numbering his steps, and the two lads sat by their untasted meal and heard it die slowly away up hill into the distance.

"And so ye go to Tunstall?" Dick inquired.

"Yea, verily," said Matcham, "when needs must! I am braver behind Sir Daniel's back than to his face."

They ate hastily, and set forth along the path through the airy upper levels of the forest, where great beeches stood apart among green lawns, and the birds and squirrels made merry on the boughs. Two hours later, they began to descend upon the other side, and already, among the tree-tops, saw before them the red walls and roofs of Tunstall House.

"Here," said Matcham, pausing, "ye shall take your leave of your friend Jack, whom y' are to see no more. Come, Dick, forgive him what he did amiss, as he, for his part, cheerfully and lovingly forgiveth you."

"And wherefore so?" asked Dick. "An we both go to Tunstall, I shall see you yet again, I trow, and that right often."

"Ye'll never again see poor Jack Matcham," replied the other, "that was so fearful and burthensome, and yet plucked you from the river; ye'll not see him more, Dick, by mine honor!" He held his arms open, and the lads embraced and kissed. "And, Dick," continued Matcham, "my spirit bodeth ill. Y' are now to see a new Sir Daniel; for heretofore hath all prospered in his hands exceedingly, and fortune followed him; but now, methinks, when his fate hath come upon him, and he runs the adventure of his life, he will prove but a foul lord to both of us. He may be brave in battle, but he hath the liar's eye; there is fear in his eye, Dick, and fear is as cruel as the wolf! We go down into that house, Saint Mary guide us forth again!"

And so they continued their descent in silence and came out at last before Sir Daniel's forest stronghold, where it stood, low and shady, flanked with round towers and stained with moss and lichen, in the lilied waters of the moat. Even as they appeared, the doors were opened, the bridge lowered, and Sir Daniel himself, with Hatch and the parson at his side, stood ready to receive them.

BOOK II.—THE MOAT HOUSE.

CHAPTER I.

DICK ASKS QUESTIONS.

The Moat House stood not far from the rough forest road. Externally, it was a compact rectangle, of red stone, flanked at each corner by a round tower, pierced for archery and battlemented at the top. Within, it enclosed a narrow court. The moat was perhaps twelve feet wide, crossed by a single drawbridge. It was supplied with water by a trench leading to a forest pool, and commanded, through its whole length from the battlements of the two southern towers. And except that one or two tall and thick trees had been suffered to remain within half a bowshot of the walls, the house was in a good posture for defence.

In the court Dick found a part of the garrison, busy with preparations for defence, and gloomily discussing the chances of a siege. Some were making arrows, some sharpening swords that had long been disused; but even as they worked, they shook their heads.

Twelve of Sir Daniel's party had escaped the battle, run the gauntlet through the wood, and come alive to the Moat House. But out of this dozen, three had been gravely wounded; two at Risingham in the disorder of the rout, one by John Amend-All's marksmen as he crossed the forest. This raised the force of the garrison, counting Hatch, Sir Daniel and young Shelton, to twenty-two effective men. And more might be continually expected to arrive. But the spirits of all had been shaken by a series of grisly incidents. At different periods of the evening and the night no fewer than seven riderless horses had come neighing in terror to the gate. Two were from Selden's troop; five belonged to men who had ridden with Sir Daniel to the field. Lastly, a little before dawn, a spearman had come staggering to the moat side, pierced by three arrows; even as they carried him in, his spirit had departed; but by the words that he uttered in his agony, he must have been the last survivor of a considerable company of men.

It was the terror of the black arrow that oppressed men's spirits. For their open foes of the party of York, in these most changing times, they felt but a far away concern. "The world," as people said in those days, "might change again" before harm came. But for their neighbors in the wood, they trembled. It was not Sir Daniel alone who was a mark for hatred. His men, conscious of impunity, had carried themselves cruelly through all the country. Harsh commands had been harshly executed, and of the little band that now sat talking in the court, there was not one but had been guilty of some act of oppression or barbarity. And now, by the fortune of war, Sir Daniel had become powerless to protect his instruments; now, by the issue of some hours of battle, at which many of them had not been present, they had all become punishable traitors to the state, outside the buckler of the law, a shrunken company in a poor fortress that was hardly tenable, and exposed upon all sides to the just resentment of their victims.

Hatch himself showed, under his sunbrown, the pallor of anxiety; and when he had taken Dick aside and learned the fate of Selden, he fell on a stone bench and fairly wept. The others, from where they sat on stools or doorsteps in the sunny angle of the court looked at him with wonder and alarm, but none ventured to inquire the cause of his emotion.

"Nay, Master Shelton," said Hatch, at last—"nay, but what said I? We shall all go. Selden was a man of his hands; he was like a brother to me. Well, he has gone second; well, we shall all follow! For what said their knave rhyme?—'A black arrow in each black heart.' Was it not so it went? Appleyard, Selden, Smith, old Humphrey gone; and there lieth poor John Carter, crying, poor sinner, for the priest."

Dick gave ear. Out of a low window hard by where they were talking, groans and murmurs came to his ear.

"Lieth he there?" he asked.

"Ay, in the second porter's chamber," answered Hatch. "We could not bear him further, soul and body were so bitterly at odds. At every step we lifted him, he thought to wend. But now methinks it is the soul that suffereth. Ever for the priest he crieth; and Sir Oliver, I wot not why, still cometh not. 'Twill be a long shrift; but poor Appleyard and poor Selden, they had none."

Dick stooped to the window and looked in. The little cell was low and dark, but he could make out the wounded soldier lying moaning on his pallet.

"Carter, poor friend, how goeth it?" he asked.

"Master Shelton," returned the man, in an excited whisper, "for the dear light of heaven, bring the priest. Alack, I am sped; I am brought very low down; my hurt is to death. Ye may do me no more service; this shall be the last. Now, for my poor soul's interest, and as a loyal gentleman, bestir you; for I have that matter on my conscience that shall drag me deep."

He groaned, and Dick heard the grating of his teeth, whether in pain or terror.

Just then Sir Daniel appeared upon the threshold of the hall. He had a letter in one hand.

"Lads," he said, "we have had a shog we have had a tumble; wherefore, then, deny it? Rather it imputeth to get speedily again to saddle. This old Harry the Sixt has had the undermost. Wash we, then, our hands of him. Make we, then, friends upon the other party! Now, lads, y' are none of you lame in the hand—I shall say so much in your commendation—and some have pretty wits. Let these conceive my meaning. I have a good friend that rideth next the duke, the Lord of Wensleydale. Well, I have writ a letter to my friend, praying his good lordship, and offering large satisfaction for the past, and reasonable surety for the future. Doubt not but he will lend a favorable ear. A prayer without gifts is like a song without music; I surfeit him with promises boys—I spare not to promise. What, then, is lacking? Nay, a great thing—wherefore should I deceive you?—a great thing and a difficult; a messenger to bear it. The woods—y' are not ignorant of that—lie thick with our ill-willers. Haste is most needful; but without sleight and caution all is naught. Which, then, of this company will take me this letter, bear me it to my lord of Wensleydale and bring me the answer back?"

One man instantly arose.

"I will, an't like you," said he. "I will even risk my carcase."

"Nay, Dicky Bowyer, not so," returned the knight. "It likes me not. Y' are sly indeed, but not speedy. Ye were a laggard ever."

"An't be so, Sir Daniel, here am I," cried another.

"The saints forfend!" said the knight. "Y' are speedy, but not sly. Ye would blunder me headforemost into John Amend-All's camp. I thank you both for your good courage; but, in sooth, it may not be."

Then Hatch offered himself, and he also was refused.

"I want you here, good Bennet; y' are my right hand, indeed," returned the knight; and then several coming forward in a group, Sir Daniel at length selected one and gave him the letter.

"Now," he said "upon your good speed and better discretion we all do depend. Bring me a good answer back, and before three weeks I will have purged my forest of these vagabonds that brave us to our faces. But mark it well, Throgmorton; the matter is not easy. Ye must steal forth under night and go like a fox; and how ye are to cross Till I know not, neither by the bridge nor ferry."

"I can swim," returned Throgmorton. "I will come soundly, fear not."

"Well, friend, get ye to the buttery," replied Sir Daniel. "Ye shall swim first of all in nut-brown ale." And with that he turned back into the hall.

"Sir Daniel hath a wise tongue," said Hatch aside to Dick. "See, now, where many a lesser man had glossed the matter over he speaketh it out plainly to his company. Here is a danger, 'a' saith, and here difficulty; and jesteth in the very saying. Nay, by Saint Barbary, he is a born captain! Not a man but he is some deal heartened up! See how they fall again to work."

This praise of Sir Daniel put a thought in the lad's head.

"Bennet," he said, "how came my father by his end?"

"Ask me not that," replied Hatch. "I had no hand nor knowledge in it; furthermore, I will even be silent, Master Dick. For look you, in a man's own business, there he may speak; but of hearsay matters, and of common talk, not so. Ask me Sir Oliver—ay, or Carter, if ye will; not me."

And Hatch set off to make the rounds, leaving Dick in a muse.

"Wherefore would he not tell me?" thought the lad. "And wherefore named he Carter? Carter—nay, then Carter had a hand in it, perchance."

He entered the house, and passing some little way along a flagged and vaulted passage, came to the door of the cell where the hurt man lay groaning. At his entrance Carter started eagerly.

"Have ye brought the priest?" he cried.

"Not yet awhile," returned Dick. "Y' 'ave a word to tell me first. How came my father, Harry Shelton, by his death?"

The man's face altered instantly.

"I know not," he replied, doggedly.

"Nay, ye know well," returned Dick. "Seek not to put me by."

"I tell you I know not," repeated Carter.

"Then," said Dick, "ye shall die unshriven. Here am I, and here shall stay. There shall no priest come near you, rest assured. For of what avail is penitence, and ye have no mind to right those wrongs ye had a hand in? And without penitence, confession is but mockery."

"Ye say what ye mean not, Master Dick," said Carter, composedly. "It is ill threatening the dying, and becometh you, to speak truth, little. And for as little as it commends you, it shall serve you less. Stay, an ye please. Ye will condemn my soul—ye shall learn nothing! There is my last word to you." And the wounded man turned upon the other side.

Now, Dick, to say truth, had spoken hastily, and was ashamed of his threat. But he made one more effort.

"Carter," he said, "mistake me not. I know ye were but an instrument in the hands of others; a churl must obey his lord; I would not bear heavily on such an one. But I begin to learn upon many sides that this great duty lieth on my youth and ignorance, to avenge my father. Prithee, then, good Carter, set aside the memory of my threatenings, and in pure good will and honest penitence give me a word of help."

The wounded man lay silent; nor, say what Dick pleased, could he extract another word from him.

"Well," said Dick, "I will go call the priest to ye as you desired; for howsoever ye be in fault to me or mine, I would not be willingly in fault to any, least of all to one upon the last change."

Again the old soldier heard him without speech or motion; even his groans he had suppressed; and as Dick turned and left the room, he was filled with admiration for that rugged fortitude.

"And yet," he thought, "of what use is courage without wit? Had his hands been clean he would have spoken; his silence did confess the secret louder than words. Nay, upon all sides, proof floweth on me. Sir Daniel, he or his men, hath done this thing."

Dick paused in the stone passage with a heavy heart. At that hour, in the ebb of Sir Daniel's fortune, when he was beleaguered by the archers of the Black Arrow, and proscribed by the victorious Yorkists, was Dick, also, to turn upon the man who had nourished and taught him, who had severely punished, indeed, but yet unwearingly protected his youth? The necessity, if it should prove to be one, was cruel.

"Pray Heaven he be innocent!" he said.

And then steps sounded on the flagging, and Sir Oliver came gravely towards the lad.

"One seeketh you earnestly," said Dick.

"I am upon the way, good Richard," said the priest. "It is this poor Carter. Alack, he is beyond cure."

"And yet his soul is sicker than his body," answered Dick.

"Have ye seen him?" asked Sir Oliver, with a manifest start.

"I do but come from him," replied Dick.

"What said he? what said he?" snapped the priest, with extraordinary eagerness.

"He but cried for you the more piteously, Sir Oliver. It were well done to go the faster, for his hurt is grievous," returned the lad.

"I am straight for him," was the reply. "Well, we have all our sins. We must all come to our latter day, good Richard."

"Ay, sir; and it were well if we all came fairly," answered Dick.

The priest dropped his eyes, and with an inaudible benediction hurried on.

"He, too!" thought Dick—"he, that taught me in piety! Nay, then, what a world is this, if all that care for me be blood-guilty of my father's death? Vengeance! Alas! what a sore fate is mine, if I must be avenged upon my friends!"

The thought put Matcham in his head. He smiled at the remembrance of his strange companion, and then wondered where he was. Ever since they had come together to the doors of the Moat House the younger lad had disappeared, and Dick began to weary for a word with him.

About an hour after, mass being somewhat hastily run through by Sir Oliver, the company gathered in the hall for dinner. It was a long, low apartment, strewn with green rushes, and the walls hung with arras in a design of savage men and questing bloodhounds; here and there hung spears and bows and bucklers; a fire blazed in the big chimney; there were arras-covered benches round the wall, and in the midst the table, fairly spread, awaited the arrival of the diners. Neither Sir Daniel nor his lady made their appearance. Sir Oliver himself was absent, and here again there was no word of Matcham. Dick began to grow alarmed, to recall his companion's melancholy forebodings, and to wonder to himself if any foul play had befallen him in that house.

After dinner he found Goody Hatch, who was hurrying to my Lady Brackley.

"Goody," he said, "where is Master Matcham, I prithee? I saw ye go in with him when we arrived."

The old woman laughed aloud.

"Ah, Master Dick," she said, "y' have a famous bright eye in your head, to be sure!" and laughed again.

"Nay, but where is he, indeed?" persisted Dick.

"Ye will never see him more," she returned—"never. It is true."

"An I do not," returned the lad, "I will know the reason why. He came not hither of his full free will. Such as I am, I am his best protector, and I will see him justly used. There be too many mysteries; I do begin to weary of the game."

But as Dick was speaking a heavy hand fell on his shoulder. It was Bennet Hatch that had come unperceived behind him. With a jerk of his thumb, the retainer dismissed his wife.

"Friend Dick," he said, as soon as they were alone, "are ye a moonstruck natural? An ye leave not certain things in peace, ye were better in the salt sea than here in Tunstall Moat House. Y' have questioned me; y' have baited Carter; y' have frighted the jack-priest with hints. Bear ye more wisely, fool; and even now, when Sir Daniel calleth you, show me a smooth face for the love of wisdom. Y' are to be sharply questioned. Look to your answers."

"Hatch," returned Dick, "in all this I smell a guilty conscience."

"An ye go not the wiser, ye will soon smell blood," replied Bennet. I do but warn you. And here cometh one to call you."

And, indeed, at that very moment a messenger came across the court to summon Dick into the presence of Sir Daniel.

CHAPTER II.

THE TWO OATHS.

Sir Daniel was in the hall; there he paced angrily before the fire, awaiting Dick's arrival. None was by except Sir Oliver, and he sat discreetly backward, thumbing and muttering over his breviary.

"Y' have sent for me, Sir Daniel?" said young Shelton.

"I have sent for you, indeed," replied the knight. "For what cometh to mine ears? Have I been to you so heavy a guardian that ye make haste to credit ill of me? Or sith that ye see me, for the nonce, some worsted, do ye think to quit my party? By the mass, your father was not so! Those he was near, those he stood by, come wind or weather. But you, Dick, y' are a fair-day friend, it seemeth, and now seek to clear yourself of your allegiance."

"An't please you, Sir Daniel, not so," returned Dick, firmly. "I am grateful and faithful, where gratitude and faith are due. And before more is said, I thank you, and I thank Sir Oliver; y' have great claims upon me both—none can have more; I were a hound if I forgot them."

"It is well," said Sir Daniel; and then, rising into anger: "Gratitude and faith are words, Dick Shelton," he continued; "but I look to deeds. In this hour of my peril, when my name is attainted, when my lands are forfeit, when this wood is full of men that hunger and thirst for my destruction, what doth gratitude? what doth faith? I have but a little company remaining; is it grateful or faithful to poison me their hearts with your insidious whisperings? Save me from such gratitude! But, come, now, what is it ye wish? Speak; we are here to answer. If ye have aught against me, stand forth and say it."

"Sir," replied Dick, "my father fell when I was yet a child. It hath come to mine ears that he was foully done by. It hath come to mine ears—for I will not dissemble—that ye had a hand in his undoing. And in all verity, I shall not be at peace in mine own mind, nor very clear to help you, till I have certain resolution of these doubts."

Sir Daniel sat down in a deep settle. He took his chin in his hand and looked at Dick fixedly.

"And ye think I would be guardian to the man's son that I had murdered?" he asked.

"Nay," said Dick, "pardon me if I answer churlishly; but indeed ye know right well a wardship is most profitable. All these years have ye not enjoyed my revenues and led my men? Have ye not still my marriage? I wot not what it may be worth—it is worth something. Pardon me again; but if ye were base enough to slay a man under trust, here were, perhaps, reasons enough to move you to the deed."

"When I was a lad of your years," returned Sir Daniel, sternly, "my mind had not so turned upon suspicions. And Sir Oliver here," he added, "why should he, a priest, be guilty of this act?"

"Nay, Sir Daniel," said Dick, "but where the master biddeth there will the dog go. It is well known this priest is but your instrument. I speak very freely; the time is not for courtesies. Even as I speak, so would I be answered. And answer get I none! Ye but put more questions. I rede ye beware, Sir Daniel, for in this way ye will but nourish and not satisfy my doubts."

"I will answer you fairly, Master Richard," answered the knight. "Were I to pretend ye have not stirred my wrath, I were no honest man. But I will be just even in anger. Come to me with these words when y' are grown and come to man's estate, and I am no longer your guardian and so helpless to resent them—come to me then, and I will answer you as ye merit, with a buffet in the mouth. Till then ye have two courses: Either swallow me down these insults, keep a silent tongue, and fight in the meanwhile for the man that fed and fought for your infancy; or else—the door standeth open, the woods are full of mine enemies—go."

The spirit with which these words were uttered, the looks with which they were accompanied, staggered Dick; and yet he could not but observe that he had got no answer.

"I desire nothing more earnestly, Sir Daniel, than to believe you," he replied. "Assure me ye are free from this."

"Will ye take my word of honor, Dick?" inquired the knight.

"That would I," answered the lad.

"I give it you," returned Sir Daniel. "Upon my word of honor, upon the eternal welfare of my spirit, and as I shall answer for my deeds hereafter, I had no hand nor portion in your father's death."

He extended his hand and Dick took it eagerly. Neither of them observed the priest, who, at the pronunciation of that solemn and false oath, had half arisen from his seat in an agony of horror and remorse.

"Ah," cried Dick, "ye must find it in your great-heartedness to pardon me! I was a churl, indeed, to doubt of you. But ye have my hand upon it; I will doubt no more."

"Nay, Dick," replied Sir Daniel, "y' are forgiven. Ye know not the world and its calumnious nature."

"I was the more to blame," added Dick, "in that the rogues pointed, not directly at yourself, but at Sir Oliver."

As he spoke he turned towards the priest, and paused in the middle of the last word. This tall, ruddy, corpulent, high-stepping man had fallen, you might say, to pieces; his color was gone, his limbs were relaxed, his lips stammered prayers; and now, when Dick's eyes were fixed upon him suddenly, he cried out aloud, like some wild animal, and buried his face in his hands.

Sir Daniel was by him in two strides, and shook him by the shoulder. At the same moment Dick's suspicions reawakened.

"Nay," he said, "Sir Oliver may swear also. 'Twas him they accused."

"He shall swear," said the knight.

Sir Oliver speechlessly waved his arms.

"Ay, by the mass! but ye shall swear," cried Sir Daniel, beside himself with fury. "Here, upon this book, ye shall swear," he continued, picking up the breviary, which had fallen to the ground. "What! ye make me doubt you! Swear, I say; swear!"

But the priest was still incapable of speech. His terror of Sir Daniel, his terror of perjury, risen to about an equal height, strangled him.

And just then, through the high stained-glass window of the hall, a black arrow crashed, and struck, and stuck quivering in the midst of the long table.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GIBES AND JEERS.

Stockholders of the crematorium can enjoy one incineration free.

Byron would have been forgotten long ago if he had been as good as he ought to have been.

John L. Sullivan is going to edit a Boston sporting paper. Now is the time to raise a club.

Ohio adventists are getting ready for the end of the world next year. You can trust Ohio people never to get left.

Now that the girls have begun to organize political clubs, the wise young man will learn the art of sewing on buttons once more.

"Did you ever go tobogganing, Mr. Winterwheat?" "No," said the old man, "but I once stepped into the elevator well and fell down four stories in three-tenths of a second. That is fast enough for me; I'm getting too old for much excitement."

A Nobler Sentiment.

Dumley: "Brown told me last night, in strictest confidence, Robinson, that everything is all right with the pretty little widow, and that they are to be married in June."

Robinson: "You don't say so!"

Dumley: "Yes; but you mustn't say anything about it. When a man confides in me I like to respect the confidence."

Daghistan, Bokhara, Mecca rugs on exhibition to-morrow at 128 First street, will be sold at auction on Tuesday, April 10.

[illegible]AND JURY REPORT.

[illegible] Document Presented and the Jury Discharged.

[illegible] of Fact Relative to Matters in Their [illegible] Also Some Opinion, but No Recommendations Concerning Evils.

[illegible] grand jury for the present term of the [illegible] court having concluded their business, [illegible] their final report to Judge Stearns [illegible] morning and the body was discharged.

Following is a copy of the report:

To the Honorable L. B. Stearns, Judge of Department No. 2, Circuit Court of Multnomah County, Oregon—Sir: The grand jury for the January term for 1888 having finished their labors, respectfully submit their report: We have investigated all offenses against [illegible] which have come to our notice [illegible] by which have come to our notice [illegible] the district attorney and otherwise. [illegible] the district attorney rendered us valuable [illegible] in our investigations as far as his [illegible] duties permitted him. We presented [illegible] true bills and nine not true bills, and [illegible] investigated fifty-two matters where no [illegible] charges were made.

COUNTY OFFICES

[illegible] neatly kept and their business conducted [illegible] system. The county records are [illegible] with care and neatness and the affairs of [illegible] office are conducted in a business manner.

COUNTY JAIL.

[illegible] found clean and neat and the officers [illegible] and obliging. At present there are [illegible] prisoners, and their food is substantial, healthful and sufficient.

COURT HOUSE.

[illegible] are parts of the court house sadly [illegible] a different and better system of ventilation, and we urge the commissioners to [illegible] the matter remedied before the meeting [illegible] the next grand jury, as the stench in the [illegible] grand jury room is at times sickening, and [illegible] ought to be expected to sit on a grand [illegible] in such a stench.

CITY JAIL.

[illegible] is a disgusting place and appears only [illegible] pestilence. The north wall was [illegible] through by the water running between it [illegible] the joining wall. The cells, with two [illegible], are dark, and no ventilation except a small grate over the door, and no bedding for use in any of these. In some no [illegible] of any kind. The large cell, into [illegible] those arrested for assaults and drunkenness are turned, has bunks against the [illegible] on all sides, and are destitute of anything except the bottom plank on which to [illegible] and no cover except the bunk above. We visited this jail six days after the incarceration of R. Lyon Warner and at that [illegible] no charge was docketed against him, [illegible] he had been locked in a dark cell for [illegible] two days and nights, pleading to [illegible] chief, and to know for what he was [illegible].

ALBINA AND EAST PORTLAND JAILS

[illegible] visited. We found the East Portland [illegible] small but substantial, clean and well ventilated, but no inmates. Albina jail is a sub[illegible] wooden structure, but not intended [illegible] hold desperadoes long. It is reasonably [illegible] but poorly ventilated, and no prisoners.

POOR FARM.

[illegible] visiting the poor farm, we found thirty-[illegible] males and one female in the poor house, [illegible] all of whom are maimed or otherwise [illegible] to render any assistance on the farm, [illegible] many require much care. We found the [illegible] apartments and the bedding clean [illegible]. In the kitchen we met the superintendent's lady in charge of the cooking and [illegible], having one day's supply of bread [illegible] for the oven, and it looking as fine as [illegible] found in city bakeries, as also did some [illegible] we baked. The foundations of the [illegible] buildings are badly rotted. They need [illegible] raised and have new foundations. The [illegible] walls are partly ceiled, and some parts [illegible] battened, and all affording convenient [illegible] for vermin and requiring great [illegible] to prevent their accumulation. [illegible] may be remedied by plastering [illegible] main buildings, and thus making them more comfortable as well as [illegible] much labor in keeping them clean and clear of vermin. We think this improvement will be money well spent.

LEPERS.

There were thirteen of these loathsome creatures alive, and one dead, in an enclosure which is but little hindrance to leaving when they wish to visit the city, which they frequently do in more or less numbers for the purpose of extorting money from their countrymen. These visits to the city the authorities ought to immediately prevent. One leper lay dead in the enclosure, and the other lepers were sternly refusing to bury him, and the superintendent was refusing their food until they performed the duty. This appears the only way to compel them to bury their dead, as no one will risk contact with them to force them to do it. These [illegible] people should be sent to their native country at the earliest possible time by the commissioners. It is almost certain that an early opportunity will be afforded to do so, and we urge the commissioners to accept the first.

The poor farm is well cared for, and the [illegible] hay and vegetables sufficient for its needs is good. A full supply also [illegible] milk and butter is furnished from the farm. We feel sure from our observation that the present superintendent is [illegible] in his duties and doing all that can [illegible] be expected of any one.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

[illegible] of false imprisonment by Lyon [illegible] was made against the chief. The testimony fully showed that Warner was arrested by application of his father and locked [illegible] cell for two days and nights and no charge preferred against him, and when thus confined, and calling for the chief to know [illegible] he was incarcerated, he was replied [illegible]: "If you don't keep quiet I will put you in irons." We think the chief grossly erred; and that the further continuance of similar [illegible] should be punished. We [illegible] the offense of so grave a kind as [illegible] justify an indictment for kidnapping; [illegible] the statute violated by the arrest and incarceration of Warner.)

GAMBLING.

Testimony before us shows that gambling [illegible] kept in several places in the city. But facts sufficient to indict any one we were unable to get. We believe the police are largely responsible for the existence of gambling and gaming houses in the city. Especially are the special police responsible for [illegible].

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

We have found twenty-two true bills against persons keeping such houses, but not without making effort for more than two months, and during all this effort the testimony convinced us that the special police[illegible] where such houses are located were fully aware of the character of all of said [illegible], and though possessing such knowledge, we have yet to learn that the specials made any effort to suppress them until the grand jury specially called their attention to the existence of such places. In view of the [illegible] and other facts before us, we feel [illegible] in the belief that there is decided inefficiency in the special police [illegible]. While in part the cause of such neglect may be due to the inefficiency of the [illegible], yet we think the principal blame [illegible] to those whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws, and don't do it willingly, and if they do enforce them it is with great [illegible], sympathizing rather with the offender than the offended many times. The special police system is based on an erroneous theory of political economy, which [illegible] the officer of the law to get his support principally from those whose business is conducted in violation of the law. In [illegible] of this position we refer to facts and [illegible] before us.

[illegible], the specials receive $1 per month [illegible] the city, and the testimony of specials [illegible] is that specials receive from business houses from $1 to $1 50 per month for [illegible] of twenty-five feet front, and from [illegible] per month from houses of ill-fame, [illegible] houses and saloons for looking [illegible] twenty-five feet front. We say the facts [illegible] were that these persons conducting [illegible] business in violation of law pay the [illegible] double and double for what ought [illegible] service rendered than houses [illegible] a lawful business pay them. We conclude that a system of political economy requiring officers (whose duty it is to enforce the laws) to get their principal support from those who are violating the law, is wrong in theory and obnoxious to public [illegible]. We leave the public to judge for what [illegible] those conducting business in violation of law pay specials double and even [illegible] what [illegible] business pays. [illegible] the [illegible] In this connection we refer to a well known fact; the statute makes common fame sufficient evidence to sustain a charge or indictment for keeping a house of ill-fame. But notwithstanding the easy remedy for their removal, they exist by the score in the heart of our city. The responsibility for the prevalence of this evil in so public a portion of the city rests, we doubt not, upon the police. If they will act as vigilant in enforcing the laws against persons keeping houses of ill-fame as they do against petty thieves and drunks, not one such house will be located in the city in thirty days, where men, women and children by the hundreds are compelled to pass them daily and hear from the inmates, "Come in, come in."

FORMER GRAND JURY.

Matters of difference, properly belonging to the secrets of the former grand jury, were presented to us by its members, and the details laid before us in a manner which showed that intense feelings were engendered during their sessions. The testimony given in reference to the matters of difference was very contradictory, and we have not indicted any connected with the former grand jury, nor deem it our duty to censure any one in particular. We heard their complaints patiently, though not with pleasure.

EXCESSIVE WHIPPING

Was a charge against Prof. Burnham. Six days after the alleged whipping the boy exhibited to us his leg. On the large part of the calf was a bruise two or more inches wide and three or more long, of a uniform blue color, showing an appearance of having been caused by one blow and not by a small whip such as all the testimony showed was used by the professor on that occasion.

SLAVERY.

Testimony showing the fact that slavery of most heinous character exists in our city was presented to us, but we have not been able to procure sufficient to indict any one, though we feel confident that in our city are held Chinese women and children who were purchased in China, the women being now subjected to prostitution and the children held for the same purpose when of maturer age. Though the investigation of this horrible heathen practice may more properly be made by the United States grand jury, yet we think the practice of sufficient importance to justify our investigations. We hope future grand juries will be more successful in probing this abominable heathen Chinese practice to its inwardness.

Submitted April 6, 1888.

WM. MASTERS.
F. EMILY.
A. W. LAMBERT.
W. H. MAXWELL.
D. S. DUNBAR.
D. W. WAKEFIELD.
CHAS. E. LADD.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

J A Morley, Astoria
J McDonald, do
J A Johnson, LaCenter
S A Bouvers, Michigan
W Barrett, do
T Eby, do
W Roberts, do
A Cardiner, Dakota
Peter Mier, do
W K Ullam, do
John Hogan, Oakland
W B McNeil, Wasco
W O Somes, Manchstr, Ia
Agnes Wheeler, Vermont
J B Cramer wf & 2 ch, D C
M Leidley, Astoria
Henry Kissel, Sacrmnto
C Kual, do
H W Valentine wf, Neb
J Markey, do
A V Nelson w 4 ch, Spdg
Miss Myrtle Wise, do
C G Qury w 2 ch, Sweden
M McImtuof, Kansas
O W Well, Lon Ongo
E Frazer, Napavine
M Dalton, do
Chas Robinson, San Fr
John Ellis, do
J B Scott, do
H Harmon, do
J W Ribbs, do

J Purcell, Westport
H H Reaves, Missouri
L Smalden, Gravel Hill
John King, do
H Clark, Sellwood
J I Burnett, Roseburg
O O Brier, do
A Dimmick, do
R : Carneron, Davenpt
E C Davis, Grass Valley
P H Misner, N Yamhill
C A Smith, Cal
D J Nugent wf 2 ch, Wis
C C Cross, do
Mrs L B Frazer & ch, McCy
Mrs Raymond 2 ch, do
W M E Greger, Leadville
L Arnold, Switzerland
C Gamble wf & 4 ch, Ia
U S Gurdors & wf, do
G Swanson wf 6 ch, do
E W Foster, do
J Osmerron, Tacoma
E Pederson, do
Mrs Lundburg 5 c, Sprgfd
J A Moore, Alpena
A Luetz wf 4 ch, Kan
M Bothwell, do
J Pitmann, Siuslaw Bay
V Malone, do
A Bledsoe, Astoria
G Bledsoe, do

QUIMBY.

Geo R Schooley, Tillamk
Alex Helge, Helena
G F Oberg, do
C H Voorhees, Frankfort
Frank Ewing, Keokuk
C A Smith, Sioux City
Mrs Smith, do
Jas P Nelson, Egglesleigh
Mrs Linconia, do
Edward Vorhis, do
Mrs Clausmeyer &c, Dan
G Clausmeyer, do
Frank Nohoun, do
Mrs Houser & 5 ch, Tenn
M Tressley, do
Mrs Tressley, do
A Houser, do
J Lachmere, Little Falls
E L Ransome, Butte
W V Withel, Houlton, Mo
Mrs Wright & 2 ch, SnFrn
L Wright, do
W Beyer, do
J L Beam, Pendleton
H Beam, do
D B Doyle, Tacoma
E G Townsend, Tacoma
H A LaCrowbarre & w, Ohio

F P Worsham, Bozeman
J J Price, Little Elm, Tex
G B Cooke, do
J M Easter, Hays City, Ks
M Clouser, Perrysville
A Brom, Sprague
Dell Quigley, Chicago
N M Snodgrass, Kansas
Mrs Fellman & 3ch, Texas
M Pederson, do
Mrs Pederson, do
W P Burnside, do
Mrs Burnside & ch, do
Jas Fellman, do
C Lloyd, Wichita
J Cross, do
H C Hutchinson, Lmpsas
S J Stringer, do
O Delano, do
D Webster, Portsmouth
J Scholl, Oakland, Cal
J J Hughes, Barton Co
E R Lampher, Fremont
G A Smythe, Oswego
E W Taylor, do
J Zimmerman, do
J M Gilbert, Ohio
A J Morris & w, Livrpool

ST. CHARLES.

B M Smith, Albina
P E Dart, do
L G Candle, St Helens
O R Wilson, Aberdeen
T B Wait, Salem
J West, Westport
Z L Orcutt, San Sose
C Brown, Westport
E DeWeir, San Fran
H A Kent, do
G Wright, do
J A Richardson, Salem
W T Slatten, do
H B Eastman, Idaho
R J Rodgers, La Grande
H Doer, St Louis
Miss M Doer, do
E Clayton & wf, Victoria
J E Frick, Nebraska
H A Mills, do
Miss B Eorns, Eugene
Mrs C W Blonvell, Vanc
C C Brower, Grays Harbr
J M Buckley, Tacoma
F E Brewster wf, Minnp
B A Jones, Walla Walla

G Woodruff, Tillamook
N E Britt, Astoria
J A Cook, Newberg
J Howell, Sauvies
O Eaton, Oswego
Miss H Eaton, Oswego
J Boyle, do
W A Eberly & wf, W W
J A Larson, Ashland
J D Love, Jacksonville
R J Smith, Grant's Pass
J Dodson, Dodsons
H A Moore, San Fran
S F Cook, Baker City
J D Smith, do
R S Strahan, Albany
H McGinley, Chicago
Miss Danders, Hunters
P B Gray, San Fran
G R Washburn, Salem
G E Riggen, do
J J Walker, Salem
C Rosenberg, San Fran
A H Wilkins, Astoria
C O Donohue & fm, do
D W Keele, do

ESMOND.

J L Melsalt, Hood River
S S Havermale, Spokane
P Small, do
W Marriott, Chicago
J W Fairbank & w, Cambridge
Mrs F S Cutting, Boston
Miss E L Cutting, do
Miss Maud Early, Wis
Mrs A J Woodman, Damers, Mass
C Barnard, Manager Raymond party
T Jermyn & w, Penn
Sol Abrahams, Roseburg
Mrs E F Hotchkiss, do
J A Beaver, Omaha
Mrs Brickindel, do
Miss Bigley, do
S P Urner, New York
Miss Collins, do
G W Jordan, Eugene
Philip Ritz, Walla W
W L Perkins, Chicago
E L F White, McMinnville

A H McCoy, The Dalles
J T McKee, Spokane
Wm Brison, San Fran
M C Black, Boston
T B Jones & w, do
C Gale & w, Massachuses
J G Barrett & w, do
Mrs A H Stowell, Penn
Mrs A H Piper, do
E B Piper, do
Mrs C G Johnson, Mass
H W Morse, St Paul
A M Patterson, Detroit
A S Brock, West Virginia
F Howell, do
T C Hoffman, New York
H D Barber, Illinois
Mrs L H Barber, do
Mrs Judge Allyn, Tacoma
T B Jacobs, do
J H Mousell, Astoria
Judge Allyn, Tacoma
Frank Allyn, do
J R Clark & w, Louisville

MERCHANT.

M Danport, Seattle
N J Stephens, Missouri
G W Baldwin, White Slmn
E A Smith, Heron
J Dudge & w, Minneapolis
G Fruse, do
J Stansfield & w, do
Chas Stansfield, do
Chas Borelgeson, do
L Lundberg, do
P Lundberg, do
A Peterson, Wisconsin
P Ellendet, Iowa
K Ramso, w & 5c, Montana
F Anderson, Norway
F Heldenburg, Illinois
P B Kerk, Chicago
L O Lindstrow, St Paul
J B Dood, Montana
W S Shultz, Ellensburg
M Upper, Tacoma
W B Buter, do
Geo Ames, do
C S Lanton, do

C E Davis, Glendine
J A Morley, Tacoma
J M Radbaugh, do
T C Larson, do
Andrew Paulson, Los An
Chas J Murill, Oakland
Col J A Turner, Sitka
Fred Williams, Toledo
J W Crown, San Fran
P Fredrickson, Californa
S Herrington, Missouri
N Dordberg, Sweden
C C Jewit, Missouri
R Stewart, London
N Broadway, Wisconsin
A Smith, Iowa
N P Anderberg, Wiscon
F B Nordgren, Missouri
R Ludvigson, Norway
D F Herrengfod, San Fra
Dr J G See, Indianapolis
Miss Muiter, Hennepeg
A L Ryan & w, Oswego

GILMAN.

A W Willingham, N Yrk
T C Hoffman, do
M F Bowes, do
F H Ertel, do
Miss F Murray, do
U A Center, do
M J Hill, Chicago
J F Rourke, Pendleton
C R Gibson, Ohio
G W Caven, do
H C Newell, Salem
— G Hallesby, Cincinnati
L Reiser, Los Angeles
J L Guerrant, Durham
D D Nelford, Colfax
L Kohn, B City.

R A Brown, San Fran
J P Elsenbach, do
F Arrison, do
E J Erlsiger, do
M Rinehart, do
J C Rudolph, do
H Kamm, do
B Eglalser, do
H J Flint, do
A Ackerman, do
Z P Codman, do
W P Hartley, — do
E S Brewer, Idaho
G M Kaleigh, Sheridan
Percy Warren, P B Co

HOLTON.

E B Smith, Halsey
J Thompson, do
Y Brown, St Paul
P Breben, Seattle
I Baum & w, Colville
J Thompson & w, Lafytte
S H Sabin, Wisconsin
O Van Trott, Seattle
Miss E Howard, Salem
G Ashmeth, New Eng'd
J C Paine, New York
J M Shelley, do
J H Williams, St Paul
T O Elkin, St Louis

A W Baxter, McCoy
A Klosterman, San Fran
G A Fields, do
H Davies, do
A Stebbins, do
J W Curran, do
J Pennington, Minn
J L Campbell, Eugene
R Butler & wife, do
N E Skinner, Vanc
E H Hertzhausen, P G Co
J R Bliny, West Scio
W A Church, Omaha

Turkish and Persian rugs direct from Con[illegible] [illegible] will be on exhibition on Tuesday, April 10.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, April 7.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: Car sawmill machinery, 2 cars bridge iron, car refrigerators, 40 hf 1030 kegs nails, car wagon material, 3 cars portable engines, 211 bdls wrap paper, 77 bxs bolts, 2 cars farm wagons, 3 cars stoves, 72 bbls whisky, 155 sks seed, 90 hf tces hams, 30 cs bacon, 28 sks nuts, 2 cs figs, 207 bxs lemons, 50 bxs yeast cakes, 130 bxs tobacco, 7 cs 2 bbls candy, 3 safes, 45 bars 4 bdls steel, 6 bls 14 cs dry goods, 1 cs cigars, 39 cs boots and shoes, 5 cs hats, 7 bls duck, 18 trunks clothing.

Robert Balfour, of the shipping firm of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and the head of the San Francisco house, is in the city and will remain some days in this section.

At San Francisco there are but eight vessels, registering 11,905 tons, under engagement for wheat. Three of this number have completed cargo and will clear as soon as crews can be secured.

Str Willamette Valley arrived at San Francisco 4th inst., from Yaquina bay with 6679 sks oats, 4307 sks wheat, 214 qr sks flour, 31 pkgs hides, 8 pkgs skins, 5 bls pelts, 78 bdls hoops, 11 sks seed, 12 rls leather, 59 sks oysters.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours include: 4614 ctls wheat, 1256 bbls flour, 217 ctls oats, 326 ctls barley, 20 ctls millstuff, 780 sks potatoes, 130 lbs wool, 22,760 lbs hides, 48 cs eggs, 3 pks butter, 4 bxs fruit, 5 cs dried do, car hay, 299 bxs oranges.

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per steamer State of California: 8345 ctls wheat, 1809 sks potatoes, 230 sks onions, 8869 hf 511 qr sks flour, 43 cs eggs, 6 cs cassimeres, 4 cs flannels, 4 bls blankets, 50 bdls straw paper, 8 bls leather, 5 bbls balsam fir, 102 bdls hazel hoops, 4 cs mineral water, 65 ship knees, 175 sks bones, 22 sks gluestock, 2 cps chickens, 14 bls pelts, 2 bls dry hides, 4 bls deer skins, 99 bdls green hides, 13,870 lbs scrap iron, 700 bdls wood pulp, 21 bxs bottles, $4097 treasure.

FREIGHTS—No new business reported. The Lady Cairns will be loaded by C. Cæsar & Co.

WHEAT—Market flat, stale and unprofitable, as an old code sentence once read. There is no business spoken of and receipts appear to be falling off. Chicago and New York close some higher, while San Francisco buyer year picked up a fraction.

FLOUR—Large shipments of Walla Walla brands by steamer to-day. Market unchanged.

OATS—Buyers backward and holders anxious to sell out. As a figure for feed 45c is about the extreme.

POTATOES—Fair local business but exports are light. To meet the home call dealers pay 50@60c per sack.

EGGS—Selling at 16c. To-day's steamer carried away 43 packers. Higher prices talked for Monday and 18c will be asked by some.

POULTRY—Very firm market, under continued high arrivals.

WOOL—Spring clip is arriving at San Francisco in only small quantities and no price can be said to have been established as yet.

On Monday last the San Francisco Produce Exchange Call Board Association passed, by a vote of 46 to 15, a motion instructing the directors to repeal so much of section 5, rule XX, prohibiting puts and calls in the rooms of the association under penalty of $25 for each offence. Hereafter the speculator of every dimension will have full opportunity to utter himself without fear of a ruinous penalty. The second portion of the petition asked the directors to throw open the doors to all comers, and this was rejected.

BOSTON WOOL REPORT.

Circular of Hallowell & Coburn, March 30: The market for domestic wool continues depressed and transactions are limited to the urgent needs of manufacturers. Some large lots are being placed, but such sales are generally forced ones and prices are shaded to effect them. We are fast approaching the season when supplies of the new spring clip will be available, and holders are not disposed to carry any larger stocks over than are absolutely necessary. Hence we find a disposition to force matters to some extent, particularly on those grades of which there is an abundant and larger supply than usual at this time of year. This disposition of dealers and the far from satisfactory condition of the goods market, keep the raw material depressed, and the prospects are that it will remain so for the present. In California fall wools there have been some large sales made, and a number of dealers have closed out several lines of these wools that have been on the market for a long time. The wool was heavy and the prices obtained very low, the bulk going off at 9 cents per pound. There is still a demand for medium wools. Prices on these grades are held with some degree of firmness, owing to their scarcity, and manufacturers who have need of them have been on the market, but will not pay any advance on them. Washed combing wools have been quiet, but in unwashed there has been a comparatively good business done. The tendency of the market during the week on all grades, except the most desirable, has been downward. The goods market has become more unsettled because of the auction sale in New York. Many mills are running short of orders and some are about to stop on this account. This will of necessity curtail the movement of raw material. Oregon wools have been quiet and prices are quoted some lower. Sales past week include 22,000 pounds Eastern Oregon at 13@18c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The stock market was on a lower level this morning than final figures of yesterday, and though there was no reaction, the gains were again lost at the close. London was a seller at the opening, and the first sales were made at concessions from last evening's prices of from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. Subsequent buying by commission houses turned the market upward, with the coalers leading the advance, which, however, was confined to fractional amounts only. The demand was soon satisfied and prices receded. The close was heavy and weak, at about the lowest prices.

Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Money on call, easy at 1½ to 2, last loan, 1½; closed offered 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange, $4 85 for sixty day bills; $4 86¾ for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 4½s	106½	U. S 4s	124

STOCKS.

Pacific Mail	31¾	Rock Island	110½
Western Union	74⅝	Canada Southern	50⅞
Northwestern	107⅞	Canadian Pacific	59
Lake Shore	89¼	D., L. & W	125
N. Y. Central	105⅞	Erie	24½
Erie	24⅞	Lake Shore	85⅞
Transcontinental	19½	Louisville & Nashvl	53⅛
N. P. Preferred	45	Michigan Central	78⅝
O. R. & N	88⅞	Kansas & Texas	13⅝
Oregon Imp.	49½	Oregon Imp	50
Oregon Imp. bonds	98½	Reading	58⅛
Union Pacific	53⅞	St. Paul	70½
U. P. R. R.	114	U.S. Express	71½
C. B. & Q	120¼		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 7.—Closing prices: A., T. & S. F. railroad, 90¾; Burlington & Quincy, 120; Mexican Central, common, 14⅝; do first mortgage bonds, 69¾.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.

Closing board prices:

B. & B.	5 37	Peer	65
S Nevada	4 65	Peerless	1 45
Utah	2 10		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Receipts—Flour, 15,000 qrs sks; wheat, 10,500 ctls; barley, 2900 ctls; oats, 10,000 ctls; potatoes, 2200 sks.

Chartered—Br bk Francis Fisher, 1430 tons, for coal, from Newcastle, A.; sh State of Maine and bk Margaret, for coal, from Tacoma and Seattle, respectively; all to this port.

Wheat—Spot market quiet; offerings of choice grades are light. The market is without quoted change. Light trade on call, 700 tons buyer season sold at $1 29¾; 400 tons buyer season sold at $1 30¼, 600 tons at $1 30½ and 800 tons at $1 30⅝.

Barley—Market steady for spot feed. Buyer season sold 71¼c, buyer [illegible] 80½c.

Oats—Market easy; demand light; prices unchanged.

Bran—Quote $13 market quiet.

Middlings—Dull at $14 50.

Potatoes—Steady but quiet. Quote Peerless 65@75c, Garnets 60@70c, Burbanks 90c@$1 15.

Onions—Market firm 2@2¼c for choice.

Butter—Fresh roll firm at 23@25c.

Eggs—Steady at 21¼@22½c.

Grain Bags—On call 95,000; buyer June sold 8¼c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Wheat opened irregular, 89⅞c May, 87¾c June, 86⅞c July. At noon and close, 89¼c April, 89⅜c May, 88c June, 87⅞c July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The petroleum market was quiet to-day, opening firm at 78⅜c, and after a slight decline the market became strong and advanced to 79⅝c. A slight reaction then occurred and the close was steady at 79¼c. Consolidated exchange sales, 873,000 barrels; opening 78⅜c, highest 79⅝c, lowest 78c, closing 79¼c. Stock exchange sales, 324,000 barrels. Opened 78c, highest 79⅝c, lowest 78c, closing 79⅛c. Total sales, both exchanges, 1,197,000 barrels.

Mining shares were in better request: Amador $2 40, El Cristo $2 75, Cala. & Va. $14 25, Prom-tite $1 85.

Hops—Quiet and steady; California 3@12c.

Sugar—Steady; 96 test Centrifugal 5 7-16c; molasses grades, 4@4½c; refined, quiet and unchanged.

Copper—Firm; lake, $16 65.

Lead—Weak; domestic, 4¾@4⅞c.

Tin—Nominal; straits, 36c.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio, dull at 14½c; options, 30@40 points higher and fairly active; sales, 90,500 bags; April $11@11 10, May $10 90@11 25, June $10 70@11; July $10 35@10 65, August $10 10@10 45, September $9 95@10 35.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Wheat opened irregular; 75⅝c May, 76⅝c June and July. At noon, higher, 76⅞c May, 76⅞c June, 77¼c July. Closed 72¼c April, 76⅝c May, 77⅛c June, 77⅜c July.

Provisions—Pork, $13 45 May; Lard, $7 50 May; Ribs, $6 97½ May.

BOSTON WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, April 6.—Total wool sales the past week were 2,292,200 pounds, of which 1,500,000 pounds were domestic. The sales include 40,000 pounds of California spring at 13@18c, 75,000 pounds of California fall at 9@12c, and 45,000 pounds of Oregon at 13@27c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 7.—At the wool sales to-day there was an improved selection and more animated buying. The better grades were firm; faulty were easy. Following are the sales in detail:

Victoria, 3600 bales—Scoured 7½d@2s 1½d; do locks and pieces, 4½d@9d.

New South Wales, 3600 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 4d; do locks and pieces, 6½d@1s.

Queensland, 200 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 1d; do locks and pieces 9½d@10d.

New Zealand 600 bales—Greasy 8¼d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 9½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1100 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 5½d; do locks and pieces, 5½d; greasy, 4d@7½d.

Swan River, 16 bales—Greasy, 9½d.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, April 7.—Cargoes of wheat on passage, quiet.

PARIS, April 6.—Spot wheat and flour, turn dearer. French country markets steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Spot wheat, quiet but steady.—3 P. M.—Offerings of wheat liberal. Options irregular, but generally steady; 6s 7d April and May, 6s 7½d June, July and August.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Br bk County of Merioneth, Maryport, for this port, was spoken March 2, in 44 S., 61 W.

Br bk Madeira, Liverpool, for Tacoma, was spoken March 22, in 28 N., 20 W.

The Lindores Abbey arrived up early this afternoon in tow of the E. N. Cooke.

The Miterdale is being brought up by the steamboat Fanny. She will load at the North Pacific Company's mill, just below the city.

Br bk County of Anglesea sailed from Queenstown 3d inst., for Liverpool to discharge.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, of Boston, was totally wrecked at entrance to Bude Harbor, while on a voyage from Rio, via Pernambuco, for Cardiff. Crew saved.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

North Pacific Ocean—Sandwich Islands—Oahu—Honolulu harbor—Directions for crossing the bar—Lieut. J. C. Wilson, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. Vandalia, reports that the deepest water is not found in crossing the bar on the line of lights at Honolulu, but on a line nearer the west side of the channel, with the harbor lighthouse bearing N. 28 degrees 25 minutes E. On this line not less than 23 feet of water are found at mean low water, until past the barrel-buoy, where the deepest water is nearer the center of the channel. In running from the barrel buoy to the eastward (towards the center of the channel) vessels are apt to find but 22 feet at mean low water. The mean rise of the tide is 2 feet, which gives an available channel of 24 feet in depth at mean high water.

Vessels approaching the harbor from the eastward (and all vessels should approach the channel from this direction) should leave the fairway buoy close on the starboard hand steering west, and will then cross the line of lights about five-eighths of a mile from the barrel-buoy. As soon as past the line of lights the vessel should be headed N 28 deg. 25 min. E for the harbor lighthouse and leave the barrel-buoy about 50 feet to port. Immediately after passing the barrel-buoy the vessel should stand over to the eastward until on the line of lights (N 25 deg. 15 min. E). when a mid-channel course may be taken into the harbor. Vessels drawing 19 feet or less need not cross the line of lights, but can hold the alignment (N 25 deg. 25 min. E) into the harbor.

The same officer also reports that his observations for variations gave 10 deg. 03 min. easterly as the variation of the compass at Honolulu, with an annual increase of 1½ minutes, and that this result agrees with that obtained by the officers of the government survey.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT DISCOVERY, April 7.—Arrived—Bk Mary Glover, S. F.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 7.—Arrived—Ship Merom, San Diego.

TACOMA, April 6.—Arrived—Ships Alaska and Yosemite, S. F.

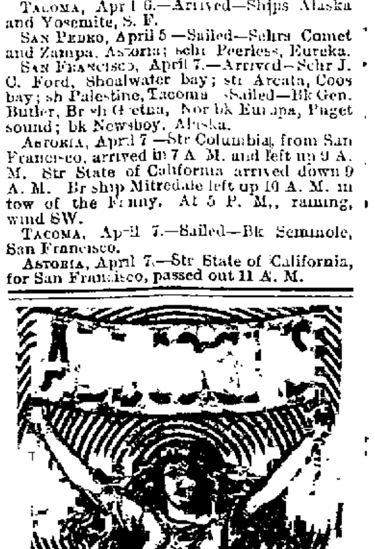
SAN PEDRO, April 5.—Sailed—Schrs Comet and Zampa, Astoria; schr Peerless, Eureka.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Arrived—Schr J. C. Ford, Shoalwater bay; str Arcata, Coos bay; sh Palestine, Tacoma. Sailed—Bk Gen. Butler, Br sh Gretna, Nor bk Europa, Puget sound; bk Newsboy, Alaska.

ASTORIA, April 7.—Str Columbia, from San Francisco, arrived in 7 A. M. and left up 9 A. M. Str State of California arrived down 9 A. M. Br ship Mitredale left up 10 A. M. in tow of the Fanny. At 5 P. M., raining, wind SW.

TACOMA, April 7.—Sailed—Bk Seminole, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, April 7.—Str State of California, for San Francisco, passed out 11 A. M.



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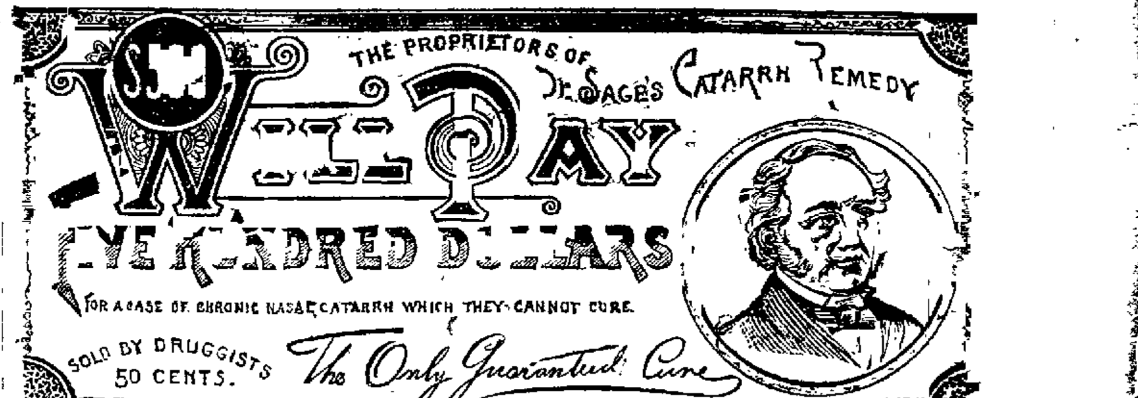

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

EXCITING CAUSES. In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the mucous follicles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much deranged. Although chronic catarrh is most commonly brought on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

HOW IT BEGINS. In the early stages of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat," as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong efforts in the way of blowing and spitting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable "nasal twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZÆNA; OR, ULCERATED CATARRH. The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that frequently attends it, is denominated Ozæna. The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves all the component structures of the nose—cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownish incrustations, or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharges. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

DECAYED BONES. Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, that escape with the discharge and are unobserved. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face: in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

LEADS TO DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Catarrh, and ozæna, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofulous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT DISEASE. The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the *pharynx* (throat), produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red color. In the advanced stages, its surface will be studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the throat, with perhaps a slight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO LARYNX. The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind-pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inflammation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight hacking. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or ozæna. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the *parenchyma*, or substance of the lungs, in their turn, become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp, or dull, heavy pains, or a prickly, distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration,—are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and they should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing on the stepping-stone to* CONSUMPTION, over which thousands annually tread, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. By means of a small canal, called the *eustachian tube*, an air-passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane lining this passage, thickening its structure, until the eustachian tube is closed. While the thickening of the mucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process sometimes extends through several years), the patient will occasionally, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling noise in one or both ears, and hearing becomes dull, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

DYSPEPSIA. A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, purulent discharge, which drops into the throat during sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stomach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache through the temples and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference respecting business, lack of ambition or energy; obstruction of nasal passages; discharges voluntarily falling into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the nasal passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, discharge from the ears, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, *spiculæ* of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfeebled very liable to catarrh. Among the most common debilitating agencies are a scrofulous condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, adversity, grief, want of sleep, scrofulous and other taints of the system, which may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fatiguing exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, deranged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes its origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or real cause of the disease is, in the majority of cases, an enfeebled, impure, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL IN CHARACTER. Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced with difficulty that there exists in their system a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, or ulcers, upon their whole person; in fact, nothing about them that would, except to the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bad humors; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sore," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer himself, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous bank-note which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,—Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root.* As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause.* The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently, effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

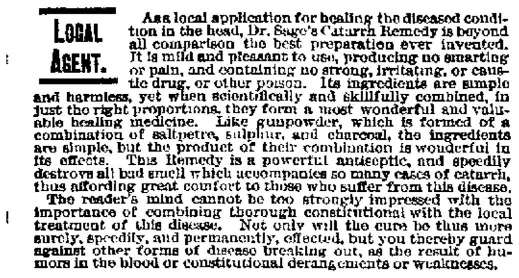
CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and other taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner *it is permanent.* The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-poisons out of the system, the nutrition is promoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in flesh; his strength is built up, his lingering ailments dwindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Price of Discovery $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles $2.50.

A complete pamphlet Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.



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in their composition, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a gentle laxative, alterative, or active purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

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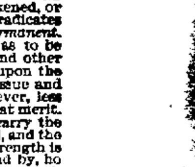

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. In explanation of their remedial power over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. 25 cents a vial; by druggists.

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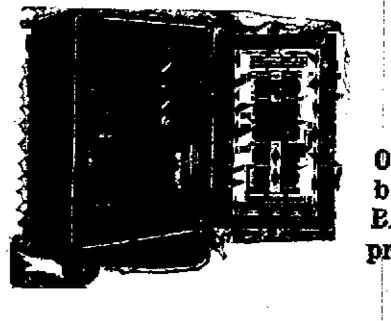

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that, in consideration of A. T. Webb having served us faithfully, rendering unto us a correct account of all our business entrusted to his care, we hereby cancel A. T. Webb's bonded obligation to us, this second day of April, 1888, as all business matters with him have been mutually terminated.

(Signed) W. B

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS

Timmerman Publicly Hanged at Goldendale, W. T.

DROWNING AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Platform of the Union County Republicans—An Unexpected Verdict—Personal and General Notes from California.

GOLDENDALE, W. T., April 6 (via Grant's, Or., April 7).—This has been a great day in Goldendale. In fact, the whole country of Klickitat took an interest in the proceedings, viz.: the first hanging within its borders, and, it is believed, the first legal hanging within the territory. The town commenced filling up on Thursday evening with strangers from Yakima, Arlington, The Dalles and elsewhere, and by 10 o'clock Friday morning no Fourth of July celebration ever equaled in numbers the crowd upon the street.

The day was beautiful; not a cloud was to be seen, and as the hour approached in which the murderer Timmerman was to pay the penalty for his awful crime of robbing Wm. Sterling of his life approached, crowds began to assemble in front of the jail, and at the gallows erected just outside the city limits, near the graveyard.

At fifteen minutes of 1 precisely the prisoner appeared, accompanied by the sheriff and his deputies. Those who had thought he would completely break down and lose the apparent nerve he had so far shown during his confinement, were doomed to disappointment, for instead of weakening the desperado jumped promptly in the wagon containing his coffin, saying, "I would just as soon lie down in that box and ride as not." A cigar graced his mouth, and as he passed out Columbus avenue he looked up at the windows from which people were looking, with perfect *sang froid*. The people at the scaffold were prepared to give him much sympathy while he approached them, till they saw the cigar and the cool devil-may-care look he had on his face, when all sympathy seemed to depart from every one.

On arriving at the place of execution he jumped down from the wagon, with his hands shackled, and when a deputy offered to assist him up the stairs leading to the horrible trap he said, "Let me go, and hurry up, if you expect to keep up with me."

While being strapped on the legs and arms he bade farewell to numerous friends and said he'd "be damned if he ever had been hobbled before," and to the priest who offered religious consolation he remarked that he was no hypocrite, and proposed to die as he had lived.

Just before the placing of the black cap over his head he was asked by the sheriff if he had anything further say. His answer being "Nothing more," the cap was drawn over his head, a deputy gently pulling him to the centre of the trap, and in a moment, precisely at three minutes past one, the lever was touched and he fell some eight feet, dislocating his neck, the shock producing death instantly. The physicians timed his pulse, which continued to beat just thirteen minutes. He was allowed to hang five minutes longer, when, upon their pronouncing him dead, he was cut down and placed in his coffin and buried.

DROWNING AT PORT TOWNSEND.

A Prominent Merchant, in Trying to Board a Ship, is Thrown into the Water.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 7.—Wm. Katz, a member of the firm of Waterman & Katz, of this town, was run down to-night by the ship Palmyra, while attempting to board her. The firm to which Mr. Katz belongs is the largest on the Sound and is engaged in general trade, connected with which is a ship brokerage office, of which he had charge. It seems that he, with others, was attempting to board the ship, when his boat was caught by the bow of the vessel and cut completely in two. The boatman was saved, without injury, by the Rothschilds's shipping boat, but Mr. Katz sank, and it is feared he is drowned. His body floated to the surface, and was picked up by the boat belonging to the firm of C. C. Bartlett & Co., placed on board the tug Pioneer, and brought ashore. Doctors are now attempting to revive him, but so far without success. Mr. Katz is aged about 25 and a native of Germany.

UNION COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

They Meet at Union, Nominate a Ticket and Adopt a Platform.

UNION, Or., April 7.—The republican convention of Union county met to-day at the courthouse in Union, and was called to order by J. F. Baker, chairman of the central committee. Henry Wildey, of La Grande, was elected temporary chairman, and A. C. McClelland temporary secretary, with H. T. Williams as assistant.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committees: On credentials, Robert Eakin, James Payne, Charles Goodnough, W. T. Burdette and Jesse Imbler; on permanent organization, J. K. Romig, H. R. Hamilton, M. C. McLeod, B. D. Potter and S. Turner; on resolutions, H. Wildey, J. F. Baker, J. M. Selden, W. T. Wright, J. N. Saunders, L. H. Russell and W. S. Ford.

The convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock.

On resuming the committee on permanent organization reported, recommending that the temporary officers be made the permanent officers of the convention.

The convention then nominated the following ticket: Delegates to the state convention, M. B. Reese, Jesse Imbler, S. O. Swackhamer, C. K. Duncan, Robert Eakin, Charles Goodnough, J. N. Saunders and Joseph Palmer; sheriff, A. N. Hamilton; clerk, J. T. Williamson; county commissioners, George Bennhoff and John McDonald; school superintendent, J. L. Carter; treasurer, no nomination; surveyor, J. W. Kimbrell; assessor, J. T. Guild; coroner, B. D. Hubers; representatives, J. L. Rowe and Charles Goodnough.

The delegates to the state convention were instructed to use all honorable efforts for the renomination of Hon. Binger Hermann for congress, and for the election of J. D. Baker as delegate to the national republican convention.

A motion to take an informal vote on the choice of the convention for joint senator with Wallowa and Umatilla counties was laid upon the table.

The convention adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the president of the United States, as set forth in his message to congress, placing wool, lumber and salt on the free list, thereby crippling three of the most important industries of the United States, and virtually destroying the wool and lumber trade on the Pacific coast.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives from Union county should use their best efforts to enact a more practicable and less complicated road law.

Resolved, That precinct assessments should be adopted as a proper mode of assessment.

Resolved, That we do not approve of the democratic measure now before the congress of the United States, which makes wool free and retains the tariff on woolens, and which places the burdens on the laboring class and consumers, and protects the manufacturers.

Resolved, That we have full faith and unaltered confidence in the time-honored principles of the republican party, and will do everything in our power to entrust to it again the administration of public affairs.

AN UNEXPECTED VERDICT.

Judge Sawyer's Court Gains Little Honor From the Ciprico Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—It is a difficult matter here for the public to understand the verdict of the jury last night in the Ciprico-McLean cases, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government by the illegal issuance of Chinese return certificates. The acquittal of McLean could have been passed over without great comment, but the virtual acquittal in Ciprico's case cannot. If the public be justified in passing opinion, Judge Sawyer would come in for much criticism about his charge to the jury. The *Bulletin* this evening says, editorially:

"Nobody professes to understand the course of criminal law in these favored regions. It is as devious and as unreadable in the federal as the state courts. When Burns, the defaulting secretary of state, was at the bar of the state court, Reynolds, his deputy, was really put to trial; when it became Reynolds's turn to face a jury Burns was tried. Naturally there was no conviction. In the federal courts the whole pressure of the legal machinery was brought to bear on Boyd, who had turned state's evidence in the Chinese certificate frauds. McLean got off, and in the case of Ciprico the jury disagreed. The trouble does not always seem to be in the same place. It is sometimes in the jury and sometimes in the manner in which the case is presented. It would be a subject for general congratulation if a judge were always right. But evidently we shall have to wait for some time for a judicial development of that character."

Another paper says: "There is a small chance for the public felicitating itself over the McLean-Ciprico trial. If any one beside the defendants is to be congratulated it is McPike, prosecuting attorney, and if there is anything in particular for McPike to be congratulated for, it is that he was not convicted for some heinous crime by Judge Sawyer's rulings, and thrown into jail for the rest of his natural life. The result of the trial shows that no criminal need have anything to fear from the federal courts at this place. The reputation of the United States courts for swift and stern justice was not got in San Francisco, and is not likely to be heard of here for some years. Between Judge Sawyer, District Attorney Carey and Assistant McPike, the strongest case for the people that was ever brought together in court has come to nothing."

SPOKANE HAS BOTH EYES OPEN.

She Pledges $175,000 to the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., April 7.—At a mass meeting held here to-night the citizens resolved to subscribe for $175,000 in stock of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad. The officers of the road, President McDonald, Treasurer McIntosh and Attorney Thomas Burke, addressed the meeting. Several addresses were made by prominent citizens of Spokane Falls, and the amount required was pledged. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The company will begin to build on the 1st of May, beginning at Spokane and building westward to connect with their road leading out from Seattle. The company agrees to have the road through the Big Bend completed in time to carry the next harvest of grain into the markets of Spokane Falls. It will not be long until Seattle and Spokane Falls will join hands on the Columbia river.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

He Resists Arrest by a Sheriff's Posse, and is Riddled With Bullets.

FRESNO, April 7.—Thomas Patterson, a noted desperado, recently sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for robbery, and temporarily confined in jail at Visalia, escaped about a month ago, and since then the officers have been looking for him. Sheriff Meade and a posse discovered him yesterday in a corral about seventy-five miles from the city. He was armed with a rifle, and attempted to shoot as soon as the officers came upon him. The sheriff and party opened fire, and Patterson's body was riddled with bullets, nine shots striking, any one of five of which would have been fatal. He lived but two hours. The body was brought here to-day.

CALIFORNIA.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—C. H. McIsaac, of Portland, is stopping at the Occidental.

To-day was the last day of the spring meeting for runners of the Bay District Association, on the Bay District track.

The last of the Oakland smallpox patients was dismissed from the smallpox hospital to-day.

The Catholic population of this archdiocese is stated by Archbishop Riordan to be over 200,000.

James S. Wilder, superintendent of the railway mail service, has left for Ogden on official business.

The prohibitionists are getting down to the details of the campaign. The state executive committee has met and appointed a state organization.

Denis Kearney has arrived from the East disgusted with the manner in which the administration treated the Chinese bill.

Archbishop Riordan, of the Catholic diocese of San Francisco, is preparing to visit Rome. He intends to start on the 10th inst., visiting Ireland on his way, and possibly extending his journey to Palestine.

C. A. Buckley, chairman of the executive committee of the democratic county committee, and local boss of the party, is very ill. His friends are alarmed at his condition.

S. Weitz, a fancy goods dealer on Post street, has assigned to Daniel Harris. His liabilities are $16,000, and his assets $10,000. There are forty creditors, the heaviest being the assignee.

The big lifting dock of the Union Iron Works is kept busy. To-day it had on it at the same time the steamers George W. Elder and Alcatraz, and yesterday the big British ship Drumelton, of over 1800 tons.

One hundred and six deaths were recorded at the health office during the week.

The work of altering and repairing the Oakland long wharf is going rapidly forward. Since the commencement of repairs 3000 piles have been driven, and 300 men are engaged in the work.

J. H. Jefferys was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment in San Quentin penitentiary. Jefferys was found guilty of manslaughter for killing George Souther on November 17.

Pilots Building a New Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The twenty pilots of this port have contracted with Matthew Turner to build a new pilot boat to replace the Odore H. Allen, at Benicia, this state. The vessel is to cost $15,000 and will be 85 feet in length over all, 80 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 10 feet in depth. She will register about 70 tons. According to contract, she will be done by August 1. The pilots had a bid from New York builders, but it was deemed best to have the vessel built here.

An interesting fact in connection with the new boat is that she will be owned exclusively by pilots, each of whom has taken one-twentieth interest in her. It is regarded as the inauguration of a new policy on the part of the pilots to own everything in connection with the service, as is the case in New York and all of the other large ports of the country.

Scarcity of Rails and Ties.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The scarcity of rails and ties is again delaying progress of the Southern Pacific's extensions. Though several ship-loads of track steel have been delivered within the last three months, still the demand exceeds the supply. The company has now half a dozen feeders in different stages of progress, and the force of men employed in the various capacities of track-layers, etc., is enormous. The unprecedented demand for cut lumber from Fresno and Southern California has also caused a scarcity of ties, and the Pacific Improvement Company is experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining enough for the Fresno extension, work on which is being pushed more rapidly than that on any of the other lines.

Anschlag's Head Examined.

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—Anschlag, the murderer of Hitchcock and wife, has had his bumps felt by a phrenologist, who gives the following peculiarities of the murderer's cranium: It measures twenty-two inches around the base of the brain and fourteen inches across the crown. The conclusions arrived at by the expert indicate a moral and intellectual idiot. The organs of acquisitiveness and continuity are deficient, memory and perception are good, but his perceptions of right and wrong are wanting. The head is an inch below the normal in the occipital region and the posterior part of the crown.

A Disastrous Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—An *Examiner* dispatch from Newburg, N. J., says: The Big Mogul freight engine exploded on the Erie railroad at Craigville last evening. Conductor John Clarke, engineer John Bodine, and Fireman Boyce were killed. The explosion hurled the boiler several hundred feet over the stream into an adjoining field. Other parts of the machinery were scattered in all directions. The report of explosion was heard for miles around. The windows of houses were broken. Only the heavy driving wheels were left on the track.

An Army Rumor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—It is reported that an impression prevails among army officers that the recent appointment of Gen. Crook as major-general will cause Gen. Howard to be transferred to the command of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, and that Gen. Crook will be assigned to the command of the division of the Pacific. It is intimated that Gen. Howard has been given the option of remaining here or going to Chicago, and that he prefers the latter city.

A Great Wine Cellar.

ST. HELENA, April 7.—At a meeting of winegrowers this afternoon, the balance of the subsidy for the Bourne wine cellar was raised, and work on the enterprise will commence Monday. The cellar will be located in the town limits, will have a frontage of 400 feet, be three stories high, and have a storage capacity of 2,000,000 gallons. The building, cooperage and equipments will cost upwards of $300,000.

A Murderer Captured.

STOCKTON, April 7.—A dispatch to the sheriff from Hailey, Idaho, states that Hy James has been captured. James killed old man Dougherty at Lodi, in a saloon, a year ago, while shooting at another man, and escaped to Gale and was carried thence in a box to Sacramento by a Chinaman. The sheriff had sent pictures and letters from British Columbia to Lower California. He started to-day for Idaho.

Robbed His Father.

RED BLUFF, April 7.—Three boys, named O'Connor, Thompson and Barsfield, were arrested last night and lodged in jail, charged with the robbery of I. O'Connor's house of about $50. Young O'Connor, son of I. O'Connor, confessed taking a box with money, watches, jewelry, etc., from his father's house.

The Real Estate Swindlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Simon Hamberg and Wm. Pilcher, who were convicted a few days ago for swindling F. M. Parker, were in court this morning to be sentenced, but a continuance of one week was granted, as their attorney desired to argue his motion for a new trial.

To-Day's Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing 4 A. M., April 8, for Oregon and Washington territory: Local rains; light to fresh southwesterly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

There will be an extraordinary auction sale of genuine Turkish and Persian rugs, etc., at 128 First street, on Tuesday, April 10 Goods on exhibition to-morrow.

STILL IN A DEADLOCK.

Another Tilt Between Congressmen Reed and Oates.

A RECESS TAKEN UNTIL MONDAY

The Deadlock Suspended Long Enough to Pass a Bill Advantageous to Oregon—A Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Messrs. Oates, Breckenridge and other members of the house opposed to the direct tax bill held a short conference this morning, touching the present deadlock in the house. It is understood that a conclusion was reached that the house take a recess from some time to-day until Monday, maintaining the present parliamentary status of the bill, and that the democratic caucus to-night should determine the future course of the house in regard to the matter.

The house met this morning at 11:30, a continuation of Wednesday's session.

E. B. Taylor having demanded the regular order, the speaker stated that the pending question was upon the motion of Mr. Taylor that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the direct tax bill.

Oates was immediately on hand with a motion for recess until 5 o'clock, which was supplemented by Weaver with a motion to substitute 4 o'clock, and further supplemented by Breckenridge with a motion substituting 3 o'clock.

At the conclusion of the roll call Oates inquired whether the friends of the bill would permit three hours' debate upon it without condition.

Reed said they were ready to grant any time which might be required for full and complete debate, desiring simply that the previous question be considered as ordered and a vote be taken on the passage of the bill at some definite time.

Oates said the gentlemen on the other side were conscious of their power to vote down every amendment and pass the bill, leaving its opponents no opportunity to compromise. All legislation proceeded on the idea of compromise, and if he agreed that the previous question should be ordered on the bill in advance, all the majority would have to do would be to vote down every amendment.

CORNERED BY REED.

Reed replied that under the constitution a majority was competent to decide what amendments it would adopt, what bills it would pass, and what it would refuse to pass. The majority was eager to allow any amount of debate and any number of amendments. If amendments were adopted the matter would go into conference; if not, the bill would pass as it stood and would pass by virtue of having a majority of the representatives of the people in favor of it.

Oates said that under the rules of the house the regular course was that when a general debate ended in committee of the whole, the bill should be read, paragraph by paragraph, for amendment and debate under the five-minute rule. When the consideration of the bill was completed the majority could report it to the house, and the previous question could be ordered upon it.

Reed suggested that the majority was endeavoring to proceed in regular order and had a motion pending to go into committee of the whole, but the proceedings were interrupted by the gentleman and his friends.

The attempt to compromise having failed the battle was resumed.

After another roll call Taylor proposed that the house go into committee of the whole, general debate on the direct tax bill to be limited to one hour.

Oates said he would make answer to that proposition in an hour or so.

Taylor suggested that the gentleman might have until Monday to consider the proposition if he wished to make a motion for recess until that day.

By unanimous consent the house took a recess until 11:45 Monday. The parliamentary status of the bill remains unchanged.

NORTHWESTERN INTERESTS.

The House Suspends the Deadlock and Passes an Important Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A very important bill passed the house to-day, by unanimous consent, the deadlock on the direct tax bill being temporarily suspended. The bill permits the secretary of war to purchase, condemn or to receive as a donation, land necessary for river and harbor improvements. This bill has already passed the senate, and has now passed the house and has been sent to the president, who will no doubt sign it, as the secretary of war recommended it. This bill permits the secretary to purchase land necessary for river and harbor improvements. The first purchase, in all probability, will be the right of way for twelve miles from the mouth of the Columbia to a stone quarry, upon which right of way a railroad will be built. It will also permit the secretary to buy some land at Yaquina bay, Oregon, which is needed to improve the harbor of that town.

FOR A BOAT RAILWAY.

The senate will probably take up next week an important bill reported unanimously by Senator Mitchell from the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard. It provides that the sum of $500,000 shall be appropriated for the purpose of making final surveys and estimates for the commencement of construction of a boat railway, either in the state of Oregon or the territory of Washington, around the obstructions to navigation in the Columbia river at The Dalles and Celilo falls, and for the purpose of blasting open contracted water ways, Three and Ten mile rapids, near those falls, to a navigable state for large river tonnage boats. The secretary of war is directed to appoint a board of three engineers from the United States army, whose duty it shall be thoroughly to examine the obstructions to navigation in the Columbia river at the points named, and report to the secretary as to the feasibility of overcoming such other obstruction by means of a boat railway at The Dalles.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Adoption of a Resolution Regarding Territorial Admission.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The democratic members of the house held a caucus to-night to decide upon a line of policy in the admission of territories. The following resolution was adopted, on motion of Springer:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that an enabling act for the territories of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico should be passed at this session, providing for a constitutional convention in each territory, and the submission of those constitutions for ratification or rejection at an election in November, 1888, substantially as provided for in the bill reported by the committee on territories.

The caucus also adopted a resolution requesting the committee on rules to fix the time for considering bills forfeiting unearned railroad land grants, etc.

Just before adjournment a suggestion was made that a caucus be held Monday night for the purpose of taking steps to break the existing deadlock in the house. It became apparent, however, that a dangerous subject had been broached, and to prevent the possibility of a split in caucus the matter was dropped.

"SUCKERS TO THINK SO."

Testimony Developed by the Standard Oil Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The house committee on manufactures resumed its investigation of the oil trust to-day. David Kirk, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, a member of the Producers' Association, said that the association was organized as a protection against the Standard oil trust. It had 2000 members. After its formation it was found that a great deal of capital would be required to build a new system of pipe line, etc., so negotiations were opened with the Standard, and an agreement was reached by which the Standard was to give the association the profits on five million barrels, if the association would agree to cut down production 17,500 barrels per day, and refrain from opening new wells. The first act of the association after this was to set aside the profits of 1,000,000 barrels for labor affected by the shut-down. Then they went back to the Standard and squeezed another million barrels from it for the same purpose. There had been a daily average reduction of 25,000 barrels since the contract had been enforced. The Standard, witness said, laid every possible obstacle in the way of competitors.

Representative Smith asked witness if, when the association was formed, they thought they could buy a legislative enactment of Pennsylvania to compel the Standard Oil Company to carry oil to everybody.

Witness said: "Yes; we were suckers, though, to think so. I certainly thought they should regulate a monster they had created." Witness thought the pipe lines should be owned by the state.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

Astoria Items.

ASTORIA, Or., April 7.—The republican convention met this afternoon, Samuel Elmore was elected chairman and J. Halloran secretary. The convention elected C. W. Fulton, Samuel Elmore, J. F. Halloran, W. L. Robb, W. J. Ingalls, J. F. Warren and C. A. McGuire delegates to the state convention. The republicans will elect a full county ticket May 12.

The tug Escort No. 2 was below Fort Stevens this morning, and deckhand Edward Nillsen was clearing the chain off the anchor. The chain pulled off and the windlass ran out. Nillsen held on and was flung overboard. The tug was going at full speed and the propeller struck him. The tug was instantly stopped, and a boat lowered, but Nillsen, immediately upon being struck, was drowned. He was aged 24, and a native of Sweden.

Salem News Items.

SALEM, Or., April 7.—Ellen Price, a Nez Perce Indian girl, a student at Chemawa, died this morning. She was a member of the graduating class.

Young Booth, arrested yesterday for burglary, was to-day taken to Independence, where he was charged with stealing a boat and was bound over in $150 bonds.

Mrs. Patterson, a lady of 55, living near Silverton, last night fell off a porch and broke her collarbone. She also dislocated her shoulder and badly injured her nose.

Josephine Republican Convention.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., April 7.—At the republicans' county convention for Josephine county, held at this place to-day, the following ticket was nominated: For delegates to the state convention, H. B. Miller, J. C. Wilson, Charles Decker and O. C. Biglow; for representative, C. J. Howard; for commissioners, S. Messenger and Jacob Hanseth; clerk, H. L. Benson; sheriff, J. C. Moss; school superintendent, W. A. Massie; assessor, T. F. Cruxton; surveyor, Alex Watts; coroner, O. F. Topping.

Washington County Republican Convention.

HILLSBORO, Or., April 7.—The delegates to the republican state convention are: Henry Jackson, T. H. Tongue, G. N. Hale, John Harrison, J. C. Moore, Thomas Tucker, J. W. Sappington and George Day. A resolution was offered to allow Tillamook and Columbia to choose the joint senator, but was lost.

A Trunk Explodes.

OAKLAND, April 7.—A trunk checked from San Jose for Portland exploded at the pier yesterday. The trunk had been loaded with some explosives, and was entirely demolished. The baggageman had a narrow escape, and the officers are trying to find the person who shipped the baggage.

A freight train on the California Southern collided with some detached freight cars here last night. The freight cars were smashed and burned, but no one was hurt.

Perished On a Desert Coast.

NOGALES, A. T., April 7.—The body of an unknown American was recently found on the desert coast of San Barbalome bay, Lower California, by officers of the Mexican gunboat Democrat. It is supposed the man was put ashore by some vessel. The coast is not inhabited for miles around, there being no water.

The Rhode Island Election.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is in excellent spirits over the last election in his state. He said that, in his opinion, the election definitely settled for some time the question of free trade and protection in his state. "The republicans," he said, "went into the fight upon a broad platform, and with an understanding that Senator Chace would be re-elected. The democrats, on the other hand, endorsed President Cleveland and his recent tariff message, and appealed to the voters on the ground that free wool, free coal and other raw material would be of immense benefit to the manufacturing interests of the state. The fight was on this issue, and the republicans won."

BERLIN CABLE LETTER.

Bismarck Yields in the Dispute With the Emperor.

THE EMPRESS A BOLD SCHEMER.

But She is Playing a Dangerous Game Against the Chancellor and the People—Queen Victoria Warned by Salisbury.

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BERLIN, April 7.—Prince Alexander of Battenburg comes to Charlottenburg next Thursday, and his betrothal to the Princess Victoria takes place early in June. Prince Bismarck has withdrawn his resignation, solely from the consideration that Germany, under the domination of the Empress Victoria, would lead to a speedy break-up of German unity. Nothing since the accession of Emperor Frederick has occurred that has so strongly animated Prussian conservatives against the empress as the marriage question. All of the radical papers treat the Battenburg question with disdain, as of no consequence to the German policy, and ignore the fact that Battenburg is only one chord in the general discord struck by the party of the empress.

COURT INTRIGUES.

The reticence of the Berlin press in referring to court intrigues has been greater than was required by deference to the emperor and leading officers of the state. The Battenburg marriage becomes almost a minor incident in court intrigues. Among other successful schemes, the emperor has been induced to send to Count von Moltke a series of statements on the condition of the army, followed by a request that the general be present at the meetings of the commission on reform in the army. Count von Moltke replied that it would be impossible for him to preside over the commission without knowing how it was constituted and what reforms were desired. Consequently the commission has been dropped.

Another move of the party of the empress is to overhaul the diplomatic appointments.

To-night's *National Zeitung* says: Circumstances may arise under which Bismarck will no longer oppose the union. This, it may be said, would be postponement of the affair until the political objections now raised shall cease to operate. The visit of Queen Victoria to Charlottenburg, therefore, will take place as arranged, but the betrothal will not publicly be brought forward. This is an official statement, and simply means that Bismarck's advice has been overruled. Queen Victoria comes here with her Battenburg proteges to carry out her family projects, without regard for the sentiments of the German nobility, the German people, and equally regardless that her daughter, the empress, thwarts the policy of the minister (Bismarck) who made her empress and without whom imperial Germany might cease to be. Bismarck, in his position, does not rely on the military party. He has the support of the whole country, and of the royal heads of the German federation. He is really master of the situation.

NOTES.

To-day's bulletin says the malady from which the emperor is suffering now appears to be moving from the back of the larynx more to the front, which is regarded by the physicians as a favorable symptom, because the danger of the disease attacking the œsophagus will be thus averted.

The empress will go to Posen on Monday, to inquire into the condition of the sufferers by floods. Dreadful accounts have been received from Posen. Two hundred and fifty villages are in ruins, and 15,000 persons are without shelter. When the dykes at Warthe gave way, a large number of lives were lost. The loss of live-stock is incalculable. A famine is threatened in Posen, Pomerania and Silesia, and the number of persons emigrating to America will soon be enormously increased.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Lord Salisbury Begs the Queen Not to Interfere in Berlin Family Troubles.

LONDON, April 7.—Officials of the government are concerned in regard to the Berlin crisis. They fear that the growing irritation in Germany against the empress and her mother, Queen Victoria, will extend to the British nation, resulting in the extinction of the cordial relations existing between the two empires. It is stated that Lord Salisbury has begged the queen to desist from interference in the controversy over the marriage of Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

End of the Great Debate in the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 7.—The great debate on unrestricted reciprocity, which has lasted for three weeks in the house of commons, and in which seventy-two members have spoken, terminated at 4:15 o'clock this morning. Hon. Mr. Jones's amendment to the amendment in favor of unrestricted reciprocity in trade and reciprocity in coasting with the United states, was rejected by a vote of 124 to 67, and the government amendment to Cartwright's measure was carried by the same vote. Before adjournment, Sir John MacDonald announced that if Sir Charles Tupper was sufficiently well on Tuesday, the fisheries treaty would be taken up. The house then adjourned, singing "God Save the Queen."

IRISH EMIGRANTS.

The Rush for Tickets Greater Than Can be Accommodated.

LONDON, April 7.—The trans-Atlantic steamship companies are stopping the booking of Irish immigrants because the number of applications for passage is greater than can be accommodated.

MEXICO.

New Way of Guaranteeing a Loan.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—President Diaz has issued a financial decree providing that 20 per cent. of all customs duties, after May, shall be payable in special certificates, to be issued by the national treasury, and sold by the Bank of Mexico and its agents. Any merchant or importer failing to pay the required proportion of customs duties in such certificates will be punishable by a fine in twice the amount he failed to pay. The bank and its agents are required to sell certificates at their par value, any contraven-